

62.27 Index *

HARDY PLANT MATERIAL

SPRING 1955

LIBRARY
REPORTED
* FEB 18 1955 *
U. S. Department of Agriculture

New Roses

Lilacs

Flowering Crabs

Shade Trees

Evergreens

Rare Shrubs

Fruit Trees

Berries

The Linn County Nurseries

Telephone 2431

On Highway 150 14 Miles North of Cedar Rapids

Center Point, Iowa



THIS PRICE LIST gives brief descriptions and cultural notes of the main stock available. Many items or sizes not listed are available in very limited quantities. The available supply of evergreens in certain sizes and some of the better shrubs listed is very limited and cannot be increased so we do not obligate ourselves to supply such scarce items after our stock of them has been exhausted. Order your stock sent as soon as weather conditions will permit.

LOCATION. The nursery is on paved Highway No. 150 which connects with the Lincoln Highway seventeen miles south at Cedar Rapids, and with No. 20, twenty-five miles north, at Independence. The office and storage house are just south of C.R.I. & P. station grounds and across the tracks from the Highway.

VISITORS are welcome to motor through the nursery when it is dry, on well maintained drives.

BUSINESS HOURS. 7 to 12 A.M. and 1 to 6 P.M. week days. Closed on Sundays. Please do not expect digging done after regular hours.

We are members of the Iowa Nurserymen's Association and the American Association of Nurserymen.

LANDSCAPING MATERIAL

A neat well planted house, lot or farmstead is worth many times its cost in the satisfaction, comfort, and pleasure received. It also greatly increases the sales value of property.

By properly planning, cooling shade can often be provided during the heat of the day and warm sunshine when warmth is needed. Vines, shrubs or evergreens can often be used to make a warm sheltered nook in late fall or winter. There are many opportunities to use plants and combinations of plants and well planned buildings and other structures to provide more beauty, comfort and satisfaction in your home.

We try to grow the best and most satisfactory material for this section of the country. Many desirable plants are still scarce, but we are making every effort to improve the list.

We are always glad to help you with your planting problems. Plants vary greatly in their requirements as to soil, amount of sun or shade, moisture and winter protection. Some are quite tolerant to the smoke and gas in the city atmosphere while others are not. Most plantings are made to stay a number of years so a careful selection of plant material should be made. Trees and shrubs should harmonize with the house, the location and with each other to give a pleasing effect.

You may write us or call at the Nursery for help, preferably before April (when we are quite rushed), or during the summer.

EVERGREENS

Most evergreens for landscaping should be planted with a ball of earth on the roots, to reduce the shock of transplanting and should be kept well watered until established. All evergreens, whether established or not, should be well soaked whenever their location gets dry and in the fall before the ground freezes.

These have been sheared to make compact symmetrical trees and have been transplanted and root pruned so as to ball well. If possible, balled and burlaped stock should be picked up at the nursery to save the high transportation cost, or have arrangements made for delivery when our trucks are going your way.

	Size	Each
ARBORVITAE, American. 15-30 ft. A native of the north, preferring cool, moist soil and enduring partial shade. Fine for windbreaks, screens and trimmed hedges.	18-24 in.	\$ 3.00
	2-2½ ft.	3.75
	2½-3 ft.	4.50
	3-4 ft.	6.00
—American Dark Green. A selected form of the above being darker green and more compact growing. Broadly pyramidal.	18-24 in.	3.75
	2-2½ ft.	4.50
	2½-3 ft.	5.25
	3-3½ ft.	6.00
—Elegantissima. An upright variety with white tips on leaves.	3½-4 ft.	7.00
	2-2½ ft.	7.50
—Globe. A small globe shaped plant, fine for entrance planting and similar purposes. Has a bright green color throughout the year.	15-18 in.	5.00
	18-24 in.	6.00

	Size	Each
— Pyramidal. 15-20 ft. Grows in a columnar form without shearing. Brighter and darker green than common arborvitae. Much used for entrance, foundation and formal plantings. Best trained to one stem, no other training needed. Like other arborvitae, sometimes sunburned if too severely exposed to the hot sun of late winter. Prefers cool moist soil.	18-24 in. 2-2½ ft. 2½-3 ft. 3-3½ ft. 3½-4 ft. 4-5 ft. 5-6 ft.	4.00 5.00 6.00 7.00 8.00 10.00 12.00
— Sherman. A compact pyramidal form with good color.	3-3½ ft. 3½-4 ft.	6.00 7.00
— Siberian. A broad dense dark green pyramidal arborvitae. Shears into good globes. One of the hardiest. The 5 ft. ones are extra heavy.	2½-3 ft. 5 ft.	6.00 15.00
— Spiralis. A pyramidal type with dense often twisted clusters of short dark green needles.	3-3½ ft. 3½-4 ft. 4-5 ft.	7.00 8.00 10.00
FIR—Alpine Fir, <i>Abies lasiocarpa.</i> A very slow growing compact variety from the Rocky Mountains, having dark green foliage. Can be used in foundation plantings better than most fir or spruce.	2-2½ ft. 2½-3 ft. 3-3½ ft. 3½-4 ft.	10.00 12.00 14.00 16.00
— Concolor. 70-80 ft. The Silver Fir of Colorado. The handsomest tall evergreen which grows here, and the most free from pests. The foliage is long, flat, curved, and not prickly like other evergreen foliage. The color ranges from silvery blue to clear green. Old trees have a regular conical outline and retain their branches to the ground. Concolors endure heat and drought splendidly but do not like being crowded nor a very smoky or sooty atmosphere.	18-24 in. 2-2½ ft. 2½-3 ft. 3-3½ ft. 3½-4 ft. 4-5 ft. 5-6 ft. 6-7 ft. 7-8 ft.	6.00 7.00 8.50 10.50 12.50 16.00 20.00 23.00 26.00
— Douglas. <i>Pseudotsuga douglasii.</i> 70-80 ft. Soft flexible beautiful green foliage. Vigorous and graceful, retaining its beauty in old age.	18-24 in. 2-2½ ft. 2½-3 ft. 3-3½ ft. 3½-4 ft. 4-5 ft. 5-6 ft. 6-7 ft.	4.50 5.50 6.75 8.00 9.50 12.00 15.00 18.00
HEMLOCK—Canadian, <i>Taiga canadensis.</i> 30-40 ft. A graceful tree with short flat needles bright above, silver beneath. Prefers cool acid soil. Does not tolerate dry sunny locations. Easily pruned to keep the size desired.	2-2½ ft. 2½-3 ft. 3-3½ ft. 3½-4 ft.	6.50 7.50 9.00 11.00
— Carolina. Similar to Canadian but needles surround the twigs. Prices same as for Canadian.		
JUNIPER—<i>Juniperus.</i> These are the best class of evergreens for foundation planting on the sunny sides. They can be cut back or sheared anytime during the growing season.		

	Size	Each
— Andora. Creeping Juniper. As the name suggests, this evergreen lies flat on the ground. Seldom gets over 18 in. high. Fine textured green foliage in spring and summer, changing to reddish in fall and winter.	15-18 in. 18-24 in. 2-2½ ft. 2½-3 ft.	5.50 7:00 9.00 11.00
— Pfitzer, J. Chinensis pfitzeriana. 5-6 ft. A dwarf variety of the Chinese Juniper. The foliage is bluish-green and the branches grow out horizontally from the stem, which gives the tree an individuality of its own. Sizes apply to width rather than height. This is one of the best Junipers for foundation planting.	15-18 in. 18-24 in. 2-2½ ft. 2½-3 ft.	5.75 7.50 9.50 12.50
— Pfitzer nana. A very dwarf form of the well known Pfitzer Juniper.	12-15 in. 15-18 in. 18-24 in.	5.75 7.00 8.50
— Pfitzer compacta. More compact and lower than the common Pfitzer Juniper.	18-24 in. 2-2½ ft. 2½-3 ft.	7.75 10.00 13.00
— Hetz. Similar to Pfitzer Juniper in shape but with bluish-gray foliage.	15-18 in. 18-24 in. 2-2½ ft. 2½-3 ft.	5.75 7.50 9.50 12.00
— Hetz Staked. These have been staked to give them more height.	2-2½ ft. 2½-3 ft. 3-3½ ft.	10.00 12.50 15.00
— Maneyii. A new spreading Chinese Juniper originated by Prof. Maney of Iowa State College. Has thick bluish green foliage and a splendid spreading habit.	12-15 in. 15-18 in. 18-24 in. 2-2½ ft. 2½-3 ft.	5.00 6.00 7.75 10.00 13.00
— Ames. Another of Prof. Maney's beautiful Chinese Junipers, this one being a broad pyramid. An excellent compact plant with beautiful green color.	15-18 in. 18-24 in. 2-2½ ft. 2½-3 ft.	5.50 7.00 8.75 10.50
— Von Ehron. A spreading Juniper having beautiful fine textured dark green foliage.	18-24 in. 2-2½ ft. 2½-3 ft.	7.50 9.50 12.50
— Hillbush Juniper. A very slow growing and compact plant which can easily be trained into perfect globes or other shapes. Remarkably rich deep green at all times.	18-24 in. 2-2½ ft.	7.00 9.00
— Red Cedar J. Virginiana. 25-30 ft. Sheared specimens of our native Red Cedar. Splendid blue or green in summer, purplish-red in winter. Subject to Cedar Apple Rust.	2-2½ ft. 2½-3 ft. 3-4 ft. 4-5 ft. 5-6 ft.	4.00 5.00 7.00 9.00 11.00

	Size	Each
Pyramidal and columnar junipers for accents, specimens and screens.		
Prices of upright Juniper follow. Many varieties are not available over 4 or 5 ft. All these are grafted forms of Virginia Juniper except Keteleer which is a Chinese Juniper. All are selected as the most satisfactory forms for conditions in our locality. All need shearing once or twice a year when used in foundation plantings or they will soon get too large.	12-24 in.	4.50
	2-2½ ft.	7.00
	2½-3 ft.	8.00
	3-3½ ft.	9.50
	3½-4 ft.	11.00
	4-4½ ft.	12.50
	4½-5 ft.	14.00
	5-6 ft.	17.50
	6-7 ft.	21.00
	7-8 ft.	25.00

—**Burk.** An excellent variety having bluish foliage.

—**Cannart.** Bright green throughout the year. Need shearing to make a close, regular pyramid. Unexcelled year around green color.

—**Deforest Green.** A good green variety making a very compact tree with a little trimming.

—**Dundee.** A grafted, narrow pyramidal form with compact regular growth. Has reddish winter color and a very deep gray green spring and summer color.

—**Glauca.** Silvery blue Juniper having good form.

—**Hillspire.** A shapely growing pyramidal variety with attractive bright green whipcord foliage.

—**Keteleer Juniper.** 15 ft. A grafted pyramidal form. Light green foliage.

—**Manhattan Blue.** A new Juniper having gray-green foliage.

—**Pyramidalis.** A very slender Juniper with bright green foliage.

LARCH. Although this tree sheds all its needles in the fall it is listed here because it is a conifer. It is a pyramidal tree having beautiful feathery foliage.

4-5 ft.	9.00
5-6 ft.	11.00

PINE—Austrian Pine. 40-50 ft. A dark green variety needing well drained good clay type soil to be at its best.

2-3 ft.	5.00
3-4 ft.	7.50
4-5 ft.	10.00

—**Jack Pine.** 25-50 ft. A fast growing pine, but not particularly recommended for landscape use.

5-6 ft.	10.00
6-8 ft.	12.00

—**Korean Pine. Tabulaeformis.** 30-40 ft. A new pine making a short broad tree. Seems to hold its foliage to the ground well.

2-3 ft.	5.00
3-4 ft.	7:50

—**Mugho. Dwarf Mountain Pine.** 3-5 ft. This makes a compact dome-shaped bush broader than high. Sizes apply to width rather than height. Endures some shade and heat and drought. Thrives in any well drained soil.

12-15 in.	4.50
15-18 in.	5.75
18-24 in.	7.50
2-2½ ft.	10.00
2½-3 ft.	12.50
3-3½ ft.	15.00
3½-4 ft.	17.50

	Size	Each
— Ponderosa. Bull Pine. 50-80 ft. Very long leaves and stiff rugged branches. Endures the driest, most exposed situations; best of all the list. Requires sun and tolerates no crowding.	2-3 ft.	5.00
	3-4 ft.	7.50
	4-5 ft.	10.00
	5-6 ft.	12.50
— Scotch. Pinus Sylvesteris. 50-75 ft. Bright green at all times, and endures city conditions exceptionally well. Shears well.	3-4 ft.	7.50
	4-5 ft.	10.00
— White Pine. 50-100 ft. A tall well branched tree holding its lower limbs better than many pines. It has soft bright green needles and likes well drained soil.	18-24 in.	3.50
	2-3 ft.	5.00
	3-4 ft.	7.50
	4-5 ft.	10.00
SPRUCE—Black Hills. 50-70 ft. A native of the Black Hills. It does very well over a wide range. This is a very variable species, ranging from very compact dwarfs to more open, rapid-growing trees, and from clear green to silvery blue-green. Our trees are mostly a very compact and slow growing type. In dry seasons it should be closely watched and treated for Red Spider.	15-18 in.	3.50
	18-24 in.	4.00
	2-2½ ft.	5.00
	2½-3 ft.	6.50
	3-4 ft.	9.00
	4-5 ft.	11.50
	5-6 ft.	14.50
	6-7 ft.	17.50
— Selected Blue Colorado Spruce. Picea pungens. 25-40 ft. More used as a specimen tree than any other evergreen. Rather slow-growing, regular and compact with very sharply pointed blue foliage. Subject to Red Spider injury if neglected.	2-2½ ft.	7.00
	2½-3 ft.	8.50
	3-3½ ft.	10.50
	3½-4 ft.	12.50
	4-5 ft.	16.00
	5-6 ft.	20.00
— Green Colorado Spruce Specimens. The same fine, compact form as above. Sometimes, but not always, they develop a blue color with age.	2-2½ ft.	5.00
	2½-3 ft.	6.00
	3-4 ft.	9.00
	4-5 ft.	11.50
— Wilson. A handsome slow growing spruce of dense habit.	18-24 in.	7.00
	2-2½ ft.	9.00
	2½-3 ft.	11.00
	3-3½ ft.	13.50

YEWS (TAXUS) are particularly valuable for planting in shady places and in cities where the smoky atmosphere is injurious to most evergreens. Their bright red fruits among the dark green leaves make them the most interesting of all evergreens in late summer. They stand much trimming, are long lived, and free from pests. Plant in the richest soil, well mixed with peat and humus. Need some shearing. They are of two general types: Spreading, which forms no leaders making a lower bush than the upright or pyramidal form.

Size	Spreading type	Pyramidal type
10-12 in.	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00
12-15 in.	6.50	6.50
15-18 in.	8.00	8.00
18-24 in.	10.00	10.00
2-2½ ft.	12.50	12.50
2½-3 ft.	16.00	16.50
3-3½ ft	20.00

- Japanese, Spreading cuspidata.** 4-6 ft. A spreading irregular, bush form. Can be kept low by a little shearing. 12-15 in. 15-18 in. 18-24 in. 2-2½ ft. 2½-3 ft.
- Japanese, Upright capitata.** 8-12 ft. Broadly pyramidal. May be sheared into any form. Stands the most sun. 12-15 in. 15-18 in. 18-24 in. 2-2½ ft. 2½-3 ft.
- Cuspidata nana.** Dwarf, compact, flat top Japanese yew. 12-15 in.
- Cuspidata nana femina.** A variety of dwarf Japanese yew that has lots of berries. 15-18 in.
- Anderson.** Wide vase shaped. Fine for specimens and hedges. 15-18 in. 18-24 in. 2-2½ ft. 2½-3 ft.
- Browns.** A compact slow growing type easily trained to desired shape. 12-15 in. 15-18 in.
- Halloran.** A dense variety with dark green foliage suitable for considerable shade. 12-15 in., 15-18 in., 18-24 in.
- Hicks.** A compact columnar variety. 18-24 in. 2-2½ ft.
- Jeffery's Pyramidal.** A pyramidal form of the Japanese yew with dark green foliage. 18-24 in. 2-2½ ft.
- Kelsey.** Dense, wide, pyramidal. Produces lots of red berries if a pollinator is near. 15-18 in. 18-24 in.
- Ovata.** Broad upright in habit large dark green leaves. 15-18 in. 18-24 in.

SHADE AND FLOWERING TREES

This list includes the taller growing plants generally considered as trees, although some can be used as tall shrubs. Oaks, Birch, Magnolia, Thorns and Willow are best planted in early spring. Most of the rest are successfully planted either spring or fall if given good care.

We have many items that are not listed which are not plentiful enough to list or in sizes that must be priced individually.

		Size	Each
ASH—Green.	50-60 ft. A very satisfactory symmetrical fast growing tree for both street planting and as a shade tree. Not easily broken by storms or likely to be injured by pests. Thrives almost anywhere.	5-6 ft.	2.00
		6-8 ft.	3.25
		8-10 ft.	5.50
		1 ¾ - 2 in.	8.00
		2-2½ in.	10.00
Niobrara.	A budded variety of hybrid Ash coming from Nebraska.	4-5 ft. whips	2.50
		5-6 ft. whips	3.00
		6-8 ft. whips	4.50

BIRCH. These are a very attractive group of small trees generally planted more for their attractive bark and habit than for shade. They are sometimes rather short lived so should be placed with that in mind.

Canoe.	30-60 ft. Has the whitest bark of any of the native birches.	1 ½ - 1 ¾ in.	5.00
		1 ¾ in.	8.00
European White.	30-40 ft. A graceful white barked tree with slightly pendulous branches. Turns white younger than other birches.	6-8 ft.	3.75
		8-10 ft.	5.50

	Size	Each
— Cutleaved Weeping. 30-40 ft. A very attractive ornamental tree with white bark and fine drooping branches.	5-6 ft. 6-8 ft. 8-10 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	4.00 5.50 7.00 8.50
— Pyramidal. A compact columnar form.	4-5 ft.	3.50
— Multiple Stem European Birch. 25-40 ft.	5-6 ft.	4.00
— Gray Birch. 20-30 ft. A graceful small tree having white bark with dark patches where limbs have been.	5-6 ft. 6-8 ft.	2.50 3.50
— River. 30-60 ft. Native to river bottoms. The shaggy yellow bark make this a very attractive tree where planted in groups.	6-8 ft.	3.50
— River Clumps.	6-8 ft.	5.50
BUCKEYE—<i>Asculus glabra</i>. 30-50 ft. Forms an irregular broad rounded crown with panicles of greenish-yellow flowers.	3 in. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	18.00 22.50
CARAGANA—Siberian Pea. 10-12 ft. Small tree having small locust like leaves and yellow pea like flowers. Endures dry soil.	5-6 ft. 6-8 ft.	3.50 4.50
CHERRY. Black <i>Prunus Serotina</i>. 60-90 ft. A large beautiful tree having dense lustrous peach shaped leaves. White flowers in May. Small berries, red in August turning black.	4-5 ft. 5-6 ft.	3.00 4.00
CHINESE CHESTNUTS. See under Nuts.		
CORNUS. See Dogwood.		
CRABS, ORNAMENTAL. Small trees flowering in May and very desirable for landscape purposes. They easily take the place of Japanese cherries, which are not dependable here. The blossoms last longer than the flowering plum or cherry and afford a good range of colors. Many have colorful fruit ranging in size from a pea up, some lasting most of the winter if the birds don't get them. Several also make excellent jelly or preserves. The number following the name is the average height at maturity. The approximate size and color of the flowers and fruit are also given.		
— Adstringens. (<i>baccata x niedzwetzkyana</i>) 15 ft. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. single, bright pink flowers, fruit $\frac{3}{4}$ in. bright red, colorful six weeks, leaves somewhat purplish. This is an unnamed variety similar to Hopa.	4-5 ft. 5-6 ft. 6-8 ft. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -2 in.	2.00 2.50 3.00 5.00
— Almey. A new crab with large deep pink flowers coming into bloom first or second year after planting. Scarlet fruit held through winter.	4-5 ft.	2.75
— Baccata Columnaris. Columnar Siberian Crab. 20 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. single white flowers and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. red to orange fruit late Aug. through Oct.	3-4 ft. 5-6 ft.	2.00 3.00
— Baccata No. 28. White flowers and small $\frac{3}{8}$ in. Small red fruit that is quite showy. A small spreading tree.	3-4 ft.	2.50

		Size	Each
— Carmine. (<i>atrosanguinea</i>) 10-15 ft. 1 in. single flower. Carmine bud fading to pink. $\frac{3}{8}$ in. fruit. Colorful 8-9 weeks. A low spreading tree with dark glossy, narrow leaves.		3-4 ft. 4-5 ft. 5-6 ft.	2.00 2.50 3.00
— Cowichan. A <i>niedzwetzkyana</i> cross 15-18 ft. $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. single light purplish-red flowers, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. purplish red fruit and purplish foliage.		3-4 ft. 4-5 ft. 5-6 ft. 6-8 ft.	1.50 2.00 2.50 3.00
— Dolga. 18 ft. $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. single white flowers, 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. brilliant red fruit in August. A thrifty somewhat upright growing tree with very bright edible fruit.		4-5 ft. 5-6 ft. 6-8 ft.	2.00 2.50 3.00
— Dorothea. 2 in. pale pink double flowers. $\frac{5}{8}$ in. bright yellow fruits. A fine shrub or small tree.		3-4 ft. 4-5 ft.	3.00 3.50
— Evelyn. (Probably <i>ioensis</i> x purple crab). 18 ft. Single pink flowers. Reddish foliage throughout the season. One of den Boers new crabs that has just been named.		4-5 ft. 5-6 ft. 6-8 ft.	3.00 3.50 4.25
— Flame. 20 ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. single white flowers, pinkish in bud. $\frac{3}{4}$ in. bright red fruit, late August into November. An upright tree when young.		3-4 ft. 4-5 ft. 5-6 ft. 6-8 ft. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -2 in.	1.50 2.00 2.50 3.00 5.00
— Gloriosa. (<i>scheideckeri</i> x <i>niedzwetzkyana</i>). 12-15 ft. $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. purplish red single flowers and 1 in. bright red fruit.		4-5 ft. 5-6 ft.	2.00 2.50
— Hopa. <i>Adstringens</i> . 15-20 ft. $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. rose pink flowers, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. red edible fruit. One of the best known of the pink flowering crabs.		3-4 ft. 4-5 ft. 5-6 ft. 6-8 ft.	1.50 2.00 2.50 3.00
— Ioensis. Iowa Wild Crab. 12-20 ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. single pink flower. A small tree with spreading horizontal branches. This is one of our own selections.		4-5 ft. 5-6 ft.	2.50 3.00
— Jay Darling. A <i>niedzwetzkyana</i> cross. 20 ft. $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. bright purplish red flowers. 1 in. purplish red fruit. Mr. den Boer of the Des Moines Waterworks, who has one of the country's best collection of crabs is very enthusiastic about this variety.		3-4 ft. 4-5 ft. 5-6 ft.	2.00 2.50 3.00
— Katherine. 12-15 ft. <i>Halliana</i> x <i>baccata</i> . 2 in. pink and white double flowers having about twenty petals. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. red fruit.		3-4 ft. 4-5 ft.	2.50 3.00
— Makamek. (<i>niedzwetzkyana</i> cross). 20-25 ft. 2 in. single pink flowers. Red fruit $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 in. One of the best of the rosy blooms.		4-5 ft. 5-6 ft.	2.00 2.50
— Micromalus. Midget Crab. 12-15 ft. $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. single pink flowers and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. yellow green fruit. An excellent small, upright, flowering crab.		3-4 ft.	2.00

Center Point, Iowa**Shade Trees**

		Size	Each
		3-4 ft.	3.75
— Patricia.	An improved Hopa having brighter pink flowers and beautiful broad pyramidal form.		
— Prince George.	Ioensis plena hybrid. 12-18 ft. 2 in. very double pink flowers having 50 to 60 petals. Fruit green. Leaves narrow.	3-4 ft. 4-5 ft.	2.50 3.00
— Red Ford.	(Wolf River apple x niedzwetzkyana) 25 ft. 1 1/4 in. single red flowers, red but turning pink, large deep red fruit having pink flesh making excellent pink sauce.	4-5 ft. 5-6 ft.	2.00 2.50
— Redflesh.	(ioensis x niedzwetzkyana). 18 ft. 1 1/2 in. deep pink flowers and 1 1/2 in. red fleshed red fruit making excellent pink sauce.	5-6 ft.	3.00
— Red Silver.	(Baccata x niedzwetzkyana). 10-15 ft. 1 1/4 in. deep reddish flowers, 3/4 in. red fruit. Leaves light grey on under side.	4-5 ft.	2.50
— Robusta Erecta. Cherry Crab.	20 ft. Flowers 1 1/2 in. pink turning white. 3/4 in. yellow and red fruit. A wide columnar tree.	3-4 ft.	2.00
— Sargent.	6 to 8 ft. Single 1 in. pure white flowers, 1/4 in. red fruit on long stems lasting into January. More of a shrub than a tree, attaining a width twice that of the height with the branches coming to the ground. A very beautiful and satisfactory plant. Blooms a few days later than most crabs.	2-3 ft. 3-4 ft.	2.00 2.50
— Strathmore.	A new pyramidal crab with reddish leaves during the summer and deep pink flowers.	4-5 ft.	4.00
— Tanner.	(Baccata selection). 10-15 ft. 1 1/2 in. single white flowers. 1/2 in. cherry like fruit. A pleasingly symmetrical tree.	3-4 ft.	2.50
— Timiskaming.	20 ft. 2 in. single pink flowers and 3/4 in. red fruit. A good crab of the Hopa type.	4-5 ft. 5-6 ft.	2.00 2.50
— Van Eseltine	large double. Pendulous light pink flowers. Reminds one of a Japanese cherry. Very attractive.	4-5 ft.	3.00
— Zuma Calocarpa.	Redbud Crab. 15 ft. Red buds, 1 in. pink flowers, 1/2 in. bright red to orange fruit lasting almost until spring. One of the best for ornamental fruits. Shrub or small tree.	3-4 ft. 4-5 ft.	2.00 2.50
CRATAEGUS —See Hawthorn.			
DOGWOOD FLOWERING. Cornus florida. 10-20 ft. This is the flowering dogwood so well known in the southeast. We are on its northern limit. A very desirable tree where it can be grown having large white flowers about lilac time and red berries in the fall.			
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	Size	Each
ELM—American. 80-100 ft. One of the best of all Shade trees moderately fast growing and thriving in almost all situations	4-5 ft.	1.00
	5-6 ft.	1.60
	6-8 ft.	2.25
	8-10 ft.	3.50
	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.	6.50
	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -2 in.	8.50
	2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	10.50
—Lake City. 80-100 ft. A grafted upright form of the American Elm which assumes a good form with little training. Good foliage.	4-5 ft.	1.50
	5-6 ft.	2.25
	6-8 ft.	3.00
—Moline. 80-100 ft. Another grafted American Elm growing upright like the Lake City, and having the same large closely set leaves and thrifty growth.	5-6 ft.	2.25
	6-8 ft.	3.00
—Vase. 80-100 ft. A grafted form having an upright urn shape.	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -2 in.	10.00
	2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in	13.50
—Chinese. 40-50 ft. Extremely rapid growing having thin twigs and small leaves. A very attractive tree when small but often breaks when older during ice storms. This tree is best not planted in lawns except where too dry for other trees.	4-5 ft.	1.00
EVODIA danielli. Korean Evodia, 25 ft. A small fast growing tree, having flat clusters of white flowers in late summer.	4-5 ft.	6.00
	5-6 ft.	7.50
GINKGO. 50-75 ft. An interesting tree that should be used more, having unusual fan shaped leaves. Pyramidal in growth. This is the oldest known tree grown today. Fossilized leaves supposed to be millions of years old have been unearthed.	5-6 ft.	7.50
HACKBERRY. <i>Celtis-occidentalis.</i> 60-75 ft. A very strong rapid growing shade tree somewhat resembling the elm in appearance, but with somewhat lighter colored leaves. An excellent street tree.	5-6 ft.	3.00
	6-8 ft.	4.50
	8-10 ft.	6.00
HAWTHORN. Crataegus. The Thorns or Hawthorns are dense twiggy small trees having white flowers in late May or June and red haws or fruit in the fall. They should be planted in April or early May, and are best moved with a ball of earth.		
—Coccinoides. Kansas Hawthorn. 15-20 ft. Attractive white flowers, lustrous dark crimson fruit, orange and scarlet fall foliage. Heavy plants.	5-6 ft.	B&B 8.00
	6-8 ft.	B&B 9.50
	8-10 ft.	B&B 11.00
—Phaenopyrum. Washington Thorn. 20-30 ft. Not troubled by the Cedar Apple Rust. A very choice rather upright species with small bright green leaves which color brilliantly in fall. The clusters of small bright red fruits hang till mid-winter.	4-5 ft.	BR. 4.50
	8-10 ft.	B&B 13.00
	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -2 in.	B&B 18.00
	2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	B&B 22.50
	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 in.	B&B 26.50
	3-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	B&B 30.00
	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 in.	B&B 35.00
—Toba. A pink flowering hawthorn hardier than Paul's Scarlet.	5-6 ft.	5.00

		Size	Each
HALESIA. Monticola	Mountain Silverbell. 15-20 ft. Large shrub or small tree covered with pinkish white bell-like flowers during lilactime. Hardier and larger flowered than most Halesias.	4-5 ft. 5-6 ft.	4.00 5.00
HEMIPTELEA.	30-40 ft. A small twiggy tree of the elm group with small leaves and good form.	5-6	4.50
HICKORY AND HICAN.	See under Nuts.		
IRONWOOD.	See Ostrya.		
KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE.	40-80 ft. A good native tree but little known. Useful for shade in places where lots of fall, winter and early-spring sun, but summer shade is desired, having very compound leaves and few branches, leafing out late and shedding early.	4-5 ft. 5-6 ft.	2.75 3.25
LARCH.	40-50 ft. A pyramidal tree of the ever-green type but shedding all its needles each fall. Attractive feathery foliage during growing season.	4-5 ft. 5-6 ft.	9.00 11.00
LINDEN, American.	Tilia americana. 60-80 ft. A clean hardy fast growing symmetrical shade tree with large heart shaped leaves. Recommended for street planting.	6-8 ft. 1 3/4-2 in.	4.50 5.50
—Cordata. Little leaf linden.	A slower growing linden with dense pyramidal head. Foliage finer textured.	4-5 ft.	5.50
—Pyramidal.	A budded form with very upright habit of growth and symmetrical form.	4-5 ft. 5-6 ft.	3.25 4.00
LOCUST—Honey, thornless.	50 ft. A vigorous wide-spreading tree with beautiful pinnate lacey foliage. Very hardy, strong tree succeeding in any soil.	4-5 ft. 5-6 ft. 6-8 ft. 8-10 ft. 1 1/4-1 1/2 in. 1 3/4-2 in. 2-2 1/2 in.	1.50 2.25 3.50 5.00 7.00 9.00 12.00
—Moraine Locust.	50 ft. A new patented tree completely seedless and thornless with a pleasing vase shape similar to the elm. The small compound leaves make a filtered shade permitting a better stand of grass. The small thin leaves leave very little litter when they drop.	6-7 ft. whips 6-8 ft. br. 8-10 ft. br.	6.00 7.50 10.00
—Sieler.	50 ft. A selection that has neither thorns or pods. At maturity a large spreading tree.	4-5 ft. 5-6 ft.	3.50 4.25
MAGNOLIA—Soulangeana, Saucer Magnolia.	20-25 ft.... Very large purplish pink and white flowers before the leaves open. Plant where they get sun and are protected from winter wind. Balled and burlaped.	3-4 ft. 4-5 ft.	12.50 15.00

		Size	Each
		24-30 in. B&B	15.00
— Stellata. Star Magnolia. 8-10 ft. A dense shrub or small tree having 12 to 19 petaled flowers in early spring. The hardiest of the Asiatic magnolias. Does best planted where the buds will not start too early in the spring as they sometime are damaged by late frosts.			
— Stellata (Waterlily). A faster growing variety with larger flowers.	2½-3 ft. B&B		18.50
MALUS. See crabs.			
MAPLE, Ginala. Amur Maple. 15-20 ft. A small dense tree or shrub with small leaves turning scarlet in fall. The fruits often turn red in summer making a pleasing contrast against the green foliage. Very hardy.	5-6 ft. 6-8 ft.	5.00 6.75	
MAPLE—Hard or Sugar, Acer saccharium. 50-75 ft. One of the best shade trees. Colors brilliantly in the fall. When planted in favorable locations grows fairly rapidly.	5-6 ft. 6-8 ft. 8-10 ft. 1½-1¾ in.	3.50 5.50 7.50 10.00	
— Norway, Acer Platanoides. 50-60 ft. A splendid dense round topped tree, faster growing than Hard Maple. Leaves remain green until late then turn bronze.	6-7 ft. whips 9-10 ft. whips 6-8 ft. br. 8-10 ft. br. 2½-3 in.	2.25 3.25 4.50 7.50 27.50	
— Schwedler, Purple Norway. 40-50 ft. Large bright purplish red foliage in Spring, turning bronze-green in summer and yellow in fall. Budded on common Norway Maple. One of the most colorful shade trees. Slower growing than Norway.	6-7 ft. whips 8-9 ft. whips 6-7 ft. br. 7-8 ft. br.	3.00 4.50 5.00 7.00	
— Crimson King. Red Norway. 40-50 ft. A new patented Schwedler Maple that holds its brilliant deep red coloring throughout the summer.	6-7 ft. whips 7-8 ft. whips 6-8 ft. br.	6.00 7.00 8.50	
— Pyramidal Norway. A columnar variety of Norway Maple excellent for street planting.	5-6 ft. whips 5-6 ft. br. 6-8 ft. br.	3.50 4.50 6.00	
— Varigated Norway Maple. Habits of growth similar to Norway Maple with green foliage spotted with silvery-white.	6-7 ft. whips	4.00	
— Red, Acer rubrum. A well shaped tree native of bottom and wet land. Prefers rich moist soil. Colors brilliant red in fall.	5-6 ft. 6-8 ft.	4.00 5.00	
— Soft or Silver Maple. 60-90 ft. A rapid-growing native shade tree, developing a large wide beautiful crown. Not recommended for street planting.	4-5 ft. 5-6 ft. 6-8 ft.	1.00 1.50 2.50	
— Pyramidal Silver Maple. A selection of Silver Maple having ascending branches. A much narrower tree than the type	6-8 ft.	5.50	
MOUNTAIN ASH—European. 20-30 ft. Clusters of whitish flowers in spring are followed by orange or red fruits in fall. Growth upright.	4-5 ft. 6-8 ft.	3.00 5.00	

		Size	Each
OAK. English, <i>Quercus robur</i>.	50-75 ft. Grows to be stout round headed tree.	3-4 ft.	3.00
		4-5 ft.	4.00
—Pin. <i>Quercus palustris</i>.	75-90 ft. Grows rapidly in moist soil. Leaves are retained and color splendidly Transplants easier than most oaks. Lower branches somewhat drooping.	5-6 ft.	4.50
		6-8 ft.	7.50
		8-10 ft.	10.00
		1½-1¾ in.	12.50
		1¾-2 in.	15.00
—Red. <i>Quercus borealis</i>.	60-80 ft. One of the faster growing of the upland Oaks.	6-7 ft.	4.00
—Scarlet. <i>Coccinea</i>.	50-75 ft. Develops into a beautiful tree with loose open head allowing more sunlight through. Colors a brilliant scarlet in the Fall.	6-7 ft.	5.00
OLIVE—Russian.	15-20 ft. A small tree with silvery gray-green foliage good for windbreaks or in landscape planting. Has fragrant yellow flowers. Withstands dry situations.	3-4 ft.	1.00
		4-5 ft.	2.00
		5-6 ft.	3.00
OSTRYA. <i>Virginiana, Iron Wood</i>.	25-30 ft. A small shapely tree with long spreading branches. Often as broad as high.	4-5 ft.	2.75
		5-6 ft.	3.75
		6-8 ft.	6.00
		8-10 ft.	8.50
PEAR, <i>Korean Callery</i>.	<i>Pyrus Calleryana faurei</i> 10-12 ft. A most desirable wide-spreading small lawn tree capable of adding distinction to any planting. It combines gracefulness of form with glossy foliage and a spectacular white floral display in mid-May.	4-5 ft.	2.50
PECAN.	See under nuts.		
POPLAR, <i>Bolleana</i>.	A rapid growing very columnar tree with silvery foliage used as accents and backgrounds.	4-5 ft.	1.25
		5-6 ft.	2.00
		6-8 ft.	2.75
		8-10 ft.	3.75
		10-12 ft.	4.75
—Lombardy.	50-70 ft. The well known very columnar poplar so widely planted for screens, accents and hedges along drives. The dense upright branches form a slender tapering tree from the ground to a slightly pointed top.	3-4 ft.	.50
		4-5 ft.	.70
		5-6 ft.	.90
		6-8 ft.	1.20
		8-10 ft.	1.50
		10-12 ft.	1.90
PLUMS ornamental.	See Shrubs under <i>Prunus</i> .		
PRUNUS Serotina.	See Cherry.		
RED BUD.	18 ft. Rose pink flowers in early spring before the leaves. Like rich soil. Somewhat tender when small.	2-3 ft.	1.50
		3-4 ft.	2.50
SMOKE TREE.	See shrubs.		
SYCAMORE. <i>American Planetree</i>.	75-100 ft. Large handsome leaves, smooth, light colored, almost creamy-white bark with age, gives tree of striking appearance.	5-6 ft.	2.75

	Size	Each
WALNUTS. See under Nuts.		
WILLOW—Niobe Willow. 40-50 ft. Golden yellow bark, very long penulous branches. Strikingly beautiful as a specimen or at the waterside. Very rapid grower. Plant early.	4-5 ft. 5-6 ft. 6-8 ft. 8-10 ft.	1.25 1.75 3.00 4.00

SHRUBS

On orders of 5 or more of a variety 10% off and 50 or more 15% off.

	Size	Each		
ALBIZZIA. Julibrissin Rosea. Minosa. Although this plant freezes to the ground each winter with us, the roots usually live. It has very dainty foliage and will grow 5-6 ft. in 1 year.	18-24 in.	1.00		
ALMOND—Pink Flowering. (prunus glandulosa) 5 ft. Branches are covered with masses of double pink flowers in April and May before the leaves appear.	2-3 ft.	1.30		
ALTHEA. 6-8 ft. An upright shrub having large showy flowers in August and September. Requires a well protected place.				
— Anemoneflorus , Double Bright Pink.	18-24 in.	.80		
— Boule de Feu , Double Purplish-red.	18-24 in.	.80		
— Jeanne d'Arc , Double pure white.	18-24 in.	.80		
✓ AMELANCHIER. 25-30 ft. A serviceberry making a pleasing small tree with white flower and edible fruit.	2-3 ft.	1.50		
✓ ARONIA arbutifolia briliantissima. 6-8 ft. Especially desirable for its very brilliant red fruit, retained until winter and its deep red foliage in fall. Rather open growing.	18-24 in. 2-2½ ft.	.90 1.10		
AZALEA mollis. Azaleas are not as difficult to grow as most people believe. A location protected from winds such as the east side of a building, partial shade, plenty of peat and mildly acid soil will satisfy most of the hardier kinds in this area. Azalea Mollis has clusters of large orange flowers just before the leaves open in the spring and should bloom the first season planted.	12-15 in.	2.25		
BARBERRY, Red Leaved, Berberis thunbergi atropurpurea. 4 ft. A form with bronze red foliage all summer and fall. Lots of sun is required to retain the red color.	2-2½ ft. 18-24 in.	1.60 1.25		
— Japanese. (B thunbergi). 4 ft. Widely used for thorny hedges and for massing. Rich green leaves turning brilliant red in fall and bright red berries in winter.	10-12 in. 12-15 in. 15-18 in. 18-24 in. 2½-3 ft. 2-2½ ft.	.40 .50 .65 .80 1.25 1.00	.35 .45 .58 .72 1.12 .90	.30 .40 .50 .65 1.00 .80

	Size	Each
— Thornless. A variety of green barberry having no thorns.	12-15 in.	.75
— Erecta. True hedge Columnberry: Grows naturally into a compact upright plant without shearing.	12-15 in.	.50
	15-18 in.	.75
	18-24 in.	1.00
BEAUTY-bush. See Kolkwitzia.		
BOX, KOREAN. 3-4 ft. A compact globe shaped evergreen shrub, having leaves 1 in. long and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide. Plant where protected from hot sun and winds, using peat or leaf mold to insure cool moist soil about roots. Slow growing. A very satisfactory plant.	10-12 in.	4.00
BRIDALWREATH. See Spirea.		
BUDDLEIA. Summer lilac. 4-5 ft. Also called Butterfly bush. Long clusters of flowers during the summer. Plant freezes to the ground during the winter in north. Likes well drained soil with some mulch in winter.	No. 1	.50
— Burgundy. Wine-red.		
— Pink Dawn. Pink.		
— Snowbank. White.		
CARAGANA. arborecens. Siberian Pea. 10-15 ft. Soft pea-green foliage, very early, yellow flowers in late May. Endures the driest hard soil in either sun or shade.	18-24 in.	.75
CARYOPTERIS. Blue Mist. 3-4 ft. Called Blue spirea. Has powdery blue flowers in late summer. Top may freeze back but it blooms on new wood.	8-10 in.	.50
CORALBERRY. See Symphoricarpos.		
CORNUS. Amonum. Silky Dogwood. 6-8 ft. Dark red branches in winter, blue berries. Does well in moist or wet soils. All the dogwoods listed with colorful branches are more showy if cut back to the ground every few years.	15-18 in.	.50
— Elegantissima. 6 ft. Silver edging on the leaves make a pleasing contrast to other shrubs. Twigs bright red.	2-3 ft.	1.75
— Florida. See trees.		
— Siberica. Red Twig Dogwood. 6-8 ft. New growth has bright red twigs in winter.	15-18 in.	.50
	18-24 in.	.90
	2-3 ft.	1.10
	3-4 ft.	1.50
— Stolonifera Flaviramea. Gold Twig Dogwood. 6-7 ft. Highly decorative with golden-yellow bark in winter	18-24 in.	.90
	2-3 ft.	1.10

		Size	Each
COTONEASTER. Acutifolia.	8-12 ft. An attractive hardy shrub or hedge. Dark green leaves, and black fruit.	18-24 in. 2-3 ft.	1.00 1.25
— Divaricata.	5-6 ft. Small dark green leaves, turning coppery red in the fall. Small pink flowers and red berries borne on arching branches.	18-24 in. 2-3 ft.	1.20 1.50
— Multiflora.	6-8 ft. More showy in flower than most other cottoneasters. Bright red berries and spreading habit. Needs plenty of room.	2-3 ft. 3-4 ft.	1.75 2.25
— Wilsoni.	5-6 ft. Similar to divaricata. Pleasing small glossy foliage and bright red berries.	2-3 ft.	1.50
COTINUS.	See Smoke Tree.		
CRABS.	See Shade Trees.		
CRANBERRY, Highbush.	See viburnum.		
CURRANT. Alpine.	4-5 ft. A fine small shrub with standing considerable shade. Also makes fine clipped hedges.	10-12 in. 12-15 in. 15-18 in.	.65 .90 1.25
DEUTZIA. Gracilis. Rosea.	A low growing shrub with a profusion of pinkish white flowers in May.	18-24 in.	2.80
— Pride of Rochester.	6-8 ft. A tall broad-typed bush, double white flowers tinged pink.	18-24 in. 2-2½ ft.	.90 1.25
DOGWOOD.	See <i>Cornus</i> .		
ELDER. Adams.	8-10 ft. A selection having superior fruit. Large flat clusters of flowers in June followed by large clusters of black edible berries.	18-24 in.	1.00
EUONYMUS alatus—Winged Wahoo.	6-10 ft. Broad corky wings on the twigs, red berries and brilliant fall foliage makes this attractive at all seasons. Unexcelled for specimens.	18-24 in.	2.25
FORSYTHIA, Lynwood Gold.	Very free blooming deep yellow flowers.	2-3 ft.	1.80
— Spectabilis.	8-9 ft. Deep yellow flowers. Upright plant, good foliage. The forsythias should be planted in a protected spot to prevent the flower buds from winter killing.	2-3 ft.	1.25
— Spring Glory.	A new Forsythia with large pale yellow flowers which completely cover the branches.	2-3 ft.	1.50
HALESIA. Monticola—Mountain Silverbell.	See trees.		
HONEYSUCKLE. Claveys.	4-5 ft. A small compact shrub with gray-green foliage, excellent for clipped or untrimmed hedges.	12-15 in. 15-18 in. 18-24 in. 2-2½ ft.	.75 1.00 1.35 1.75

		Size	Each
		2-3 ft.	1.30
— Fragrantissima. Winter Honeysuckle.	6 ft. Stiff leathery half-evergreen leaves and very fragrant flowers. Makes good clipped hedge.	2-3 ft.	1.00
— Korolkowi. Blue Leaf Honeysuckle.	10-12 ft. A vigorous shrub often used for screens or in border plantings. Pink flowers and blue green leaves.	3-4 ft.	1.30
— Morrows.	6-8 ft. White flowers and red berries. Compact, spreading, excellent for hedges.	18-24 in. 2-3 ft. 3-4 ft.	.80 1.00 1.30
— Tatarian Red.	10-12 ft. Deep-pink fragrant flowers. Excellent for tall hedges and border plantings. (Hedging grade plants).	12-15 in. 15-18 in. 18-24 in.	.15 .20 .25
— Zabelli.	10-12 ft. Upright growing dark green foliage, rosy red flowers and bright red fruit. One of the best of all honeysuckles.	18-24 in. 2-3 ft. 3-4 ft.	.90 1.10 1.40
HOLLY.	See Ilex.		
HYDRANGEA—Arborescens grandiflora. Hills of Snow.	4-5 ft. Large clusters of white flowers in July. Good for shady places.	2-3 ft.	1.40
— Paniculata grandiflora. Peegee Hydrangea.	8-9 ft. Large panicles of white in August, changing to pink and bronze-green later.	18-24 in. 2-3 ft.	1.10 1.40
HYPERISUM Moserianum.	2-3 ft. A small shrub with bright yellow flowers in July and August.	No. 1	1.25
ILEX. Crenata convexa. Japanese holly.	A box like evergreen plant. Likes a somewhat acid soil and protection in our area. Forms a small compact rounded plant broader than high.	10-12 in.	2.00
— Verticillata. Winterberry.	6-8 ft. Brightest red berries till mid-winter. Plants are male and female. Only female plants have berries, but one male is needed for pollen. Always attracts attention.	15-18 in. 18-24 in. 2-2½ ft.	1.10 1.25 1.50
LESPEDEZA. Bicolor. Purple Bush clover.	4 ft. A herbaceous perennial shrub with purple flowers in September. Likes good drainage.	No. 1	.80
KOLKWITZIA—Amabilis. Chinese Beautybush.	6-10 ft. Bell-shaped pink flowers with orange centers in great profusion in June. Rapid growing arching branches. One of the best new hardy shrubs.	18-24 in. 2-3 ft.	1.25 1.50
LEUCOTHOE catesbaei.	3-6 ft. One of the best broadleaf evergreens for the north, but like other broadleaf evergreens in our territory. It should have afternoon shade and be protected from high winds. It prefers cool and peaty acid soil. Dark green leaves throughout the spring and summer turning bronze in the fall. Small waxy-white flowers in June.	18-24 in. B&B	6.00

LILAC—French. *Syringa vulgaris.* 6-12 ft. Choice named varieties on their own roots. A large choice of colors from white through pink, lavenders and violets to deep reddish colors. Lilacs adapt themselves to most soils. The addition of lime is often beneficial, also a reasonable amount of feeding.

WHITE

		Size	Each
— Edith Cavell. Double. One of the best of the double whites.		18-24 in. 2-3 ft.	2.00 2.50
— Ellen Willmott. Double. White.		2-3 ft.	2.50
— Mme. Casimir Perrier. Double. Creamy white. Excellent bloomer.		18-24 in. 2-3 ft.	1.50 1.80
— Mme. Lemoine. Double. Big dazzling white spikes. Free bloomer.		18-24 in. 2-3 ft. 3-4 ft.	1.50 1.80 2.25
— Mont Blanc. An outstanding single white.		2-3 ft.	2.25
— Vestale. Single. Strong grower. One of the better whites.		18-24 in. 2-3 ft. 3-4 ft. 4-5 ft.	1.50 1.80 2.25 2.75

VIOLET

— Demiribel. Single. Very deep blue-violet clusters. Distinctly outstanding. Low plant.	18-24 in. 2-3 ft.	2.00 2.50
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BLUE AND BLUISH

— Ami Schott. Double. High rated, dense broad clusters	2-3 ft.	2.50
— Firmament. Single. High rated blue variety.	2-3 ft. 3-4 ft.	2.50 3.00
— Maurice Barres. Single. Large widely branched racems of azure-lilac flowers.	18-24 in. 2-3 ft. 3-4 ft.	1.60 2.00 2.40
— Oliver De Serres. Double. Azure-lilac of extraordinary size. Free bloomer.	2-3 ft. 3-4 ft.	2.50 3.00
— Pres. Lincoln. Single. Wedgewood blue. One of the best blues.	2-3 ft. 3-4 ft.	1.80 2.25

LILAC

— Leon Gambette. Double. Very large deep pink buds opening delicate pink, lavender and white-like little roses.	18-24 in. 2-3 ft. 3-4 ft.	1.50 1.80 2.25
— Pres. Fallieres. Double. Pale lavender. Very large florets and clusters, excellent variety.	2-3 ft. 3-4 ft. 4-5 ft.	1.80 2.25 2.75

PINK

		Size	Each
— Macrostachia.	Single. Pinkish-lilac.	18-24 in. 2-3 ft.	1.75 2.25
— Mme. Antoine Buckner.	Double. An abundance of big feathery spikes of delicate lilac-rose.	18-24 in. 2-3 ft. 3-4 ft.	1.50 1.80 2.25

REDDISH PURPLE

— Chas. Joly.	Double. Well filled spikes of deep crimson-violet flowers. Dependable.	18-24 in. 2-3 ft. 3-4 ft.	1.50 1.80 2.25
— Chas. X.	Single. Medium size. Reddish violet, very profuse bloomer.	18-24 in. 2-3 ft.	1.50 1.80
— Congo.	Single. Very deep reddish purple.	18-24 in. 2-3 ft.	1.50 1.80
— Glory.	Single. Enormous clusters of large size wine-red florets. Often have triple spike. 12 in. across and 9 in. high.	2-3 ft.	3.00
— Ludwig Spaeth.	Single. Very dark reddish-purple. Always attracts attention.	18-24 in. 2-3 ft.	1.75 2.25
— Massina.	Single. Very large individual florlets of deep red-purple.	2-3 ft.	3.00
— Paul Thirion.	Double. Buds claret red, blossoms carmine to lilac pink.	18-24 in. 2-3 ft.	1.75 2.25
— Pocahontas.	Single. An early hybrid with purplish-lilac flowers.	18-24 in. 2-3 ft.	1.50 1.80
— Reaumur.	Single. Deep wine colored buds opening lighter. Very floriferous.	2-3 ft.	2.75
— Ruhm Von Horstenstein.	Single. Large clusters deep brownish-red in bud changing to clear reddish-lilac.	18-24 in. 2-3 ft.	1.50 1.80

SPECIES AND HYBRIDS

— Chinese.	8-10 ft. Commonly called Persian. Purple-lilac flowers in small clusters. Slender arching branches. Very profuse bloomer. A splendid shrub.	18-24 in. 2-3 ft. 3-4 ft.	1.00 1.25 1.50
— Microphylla. Littleleaf Lilac.	A small spreading lilac with pink blossoms blooming a little later than the French lilacs.	2-3 ft. 3-4 ft.	2.00 2.50
— Persian.	This lilac is very similar to the Chinese except smaller.	2-3 ft.	1.50
— Sweginzowi Albida. Chengtu Lilac.	Blooms late. Beautifully formed panicles of pale pink flowers with bright pink centers are borne in great profusion. One of the loveliest of the lilac species.	18-24 in. 2-3 ft. 3-4 ft.	1.40 1.75 2.00

—**LATE HYBRIDS.** 9 ft. Most of these were originated by Miss Preston of the Ottawa Canada Experimental Station. Blooming two or three weeks later than the French lilac. Leaves are larger and somewhat crinkled. Most of them have large lacy panicles of a pinkish shade. All are single. They develop into rather large handsome shrubs. More vigorous than French lilacs.

		Size	Each
— Hecla. Light pink.	2-3 ft.	1.50	
	3-4 ft.	1.80	
— Hiawatha. Rose colored.	3-4 ft.	1.80	
— Jessica. Violet pink.	2-3 ft.	1.50	
	3-4 ft.	1.80	
— Miranda. A very fine pink.	18-24 in.	1.25	
	2-3 ft.	1.50	
	3-4 ft.	1.80	
— Nerissa. Rose.	3-4 ft.	1.80	
— Romeo. Pink.	4-5 ft.	2.10	
	3-4 ft.	1.80	

MAGNOLIA. See trees.

MAHONIA, Aquifolium. Oregon Hollygrapes. An evergreen shrub somewhat resembling holly. Requires a reasonable amount of moisture. Protection from sun. Needs acid soil.

MALUS. See trees under Crabs.

MOCKORANGE. See *Philadelphus*.

MOUNTAIN LAUREL. An excellent broad leafed evergreen shrub with masses of pink or rose colored flowers in late spring or early summer. It will thrive here. If planted in peaty acid soil in a protected location with shade during the hot part of the day. It needs water if it gets very dry. Sold B & B.

NINEBARK. See *Physocarpus*.

OLIVE, Russian. See trees.

PACHISTIMA cambyi. A low evergreen plant for edging flower beds and walks. Grows 8 in. tall and about 18 in. wide. May be trimmed or left natural.

PIERIS floribunda, Mountain Andromeda. 2-3 ft. Dense evergreen shrub that is very hardy. Flower buds in terminal panicles form in the fall and open into small waxy flowers in spring. Should have slightly acid peaty soil.

PHILADALPHUS. Mockorange, often called *Syringa*.

—**Aurea. Golden Mockorange.** A dwarf variety with bright yellow leaves.

	Size	Each
— Avalanche. 4-5ft. Fine twigs bearing a great profusion of small flowers. Much more compact growing than most kinds.	15-18 in. 18-24 in.	.80 1.10
— Frosty Morn. 3-3½ ft. (Patented). This new hardy mockorange has just been introduced. It has very double pure white fragrant blossoms. A dwarf plant making it useful in modern landscaping.	18-24 in.	1.50
— Ophelia. 5-6 ft. Semi-double. Very fragrant and free blooming.	12-15 in.	.75
— Minn. Snowflake. (Patented). A very double mock-orange. Free bloomer.	2-3 ft. 3-4 ft.	1.50 2.00
— Virginalis. Virginal Mockorange. 7-8 ft. Large semi-double flowers produced somewhat throughout the summer. Very fragrant.	18-24 in. 2-3 ft.	1.00 1.25
PHYSOCARPUS opulifolius nana. 4-5 ft. A hardy shrub having white flowers in May and June. Very attractive small dense foliage. Also fine for clipped hedges.	15-18 in. 18-24 in.	.60 1.00
— Opulifolius aurea. Golden-Leafed Ninebark. 8-10 ft. A tall spreading plant with bright yellow new growth, white flowers and red seed pods.	2-3 ft. 18-24 in.	1.25 .75
POTENTILLA. Fruiticosa. 2-3 ft. Small hardy shrub with bright yellow flowers about 1½ in. from June until frost. Plant in well drained soil.	12-15 in.	.80

PLUM, Purple. See prunus.

	30 or more	each	per 10	per 10
PRIVET—Amur River North. 8-12 ft. Makes one of the best trimmed hedges but is also fine used as a shrub.	12-18 in. 18-24 in. 2-3 ft. 12-18 in.	.25 .30 .45 1 year	\$2.00 2.70 4.00 per 25	\$1.80 2.50 3.50 \$3.00
— Lodense. 2½ ft. A very compact and dwarf privet with dark shining foliage.	12-15 in. 15-18 in. 18-24 in.			.60 .80 1.00
— Regal. 5-6 ft. Low, dense horizontally branching. The blue-black fruits hang all winter. Good either as a shrub or hedge.	2-2½ ft.			1.40
— Vicary. A small privet with bright yellow leaves all through the summer. Requires full sun.	15-18 in.			1.00
PRUNUS cistena, Hansen's Purple Leafed Plum. Bright reddish-purple foliage throughout the season. Purplish-pink blossoms.	2-3 ft. 3-4 ft. 4-5 ft.			1.75 2.25 2.75
— Thundercloud. Similar to cistena but has brighter red leaves but not as hardy.	2-3 ft. 3-4 ft. 4-5 ft.			1.75 2.25 2.75

	Size	Each
— Tomentosa. 8 ft. An excellent shrub. Often used as a flowering hedge. The white flowers come out before the leaves followed by bright red cherries in June and July which are fine either cooked or raw. Very hardy.	3-4 ft. 4-5 ft. 5-6 ft.	1.60 1.90 2.25
— Triloba. 10-15 ft. The Double Flowering Plum, loaded with pink double flowers in late April before it leaves out.	3-4 ft. 4-5 ft.	1.60 2.00
QUINCE. Rubra. 5-6 ft. A very early flowering shrub with scarlet flowers. Dark shiny foliage and bushy dense growth.	15-18 in. 18-24 in. 2-2½ ft.	.75 1.00 1.25
RED BUD. See Shade trees.		
RHODODENDRON catawbiense. 6-8 ft. An evergreen shrub having large attractive oval or oblong green leaves clustered at ends of branches. Large clusters of reddish to rose-purple flowers in late spring. Requires moist peaty acid soil with adequate drainage and protection from hot winds or severe winter winds. Partial shade is appreciated. Soil can be made acid by adding alum or sulfur. Sold balled and burlaped.	18-24 in.	7.50
RHODOTYPOS kerriodes. Jetbread or White Kerria. 4-6 ft. Bright green foliage. Single white flowers in April and May. Black shiny fruit in fall and winter. Tolerates shade.	18-24 in. 2-3 ft.	1.00 1.25
RHUS AROMATICA. Fragrant Sumac. 4-5 ft. Beautiful aromatic leaves. Coral-red fruit in June. Endures drought. Brilliant fall coloring.	18-24 in. 2-3 ft.	1.25 1.50
— Cutleaf. 10-12 ft. Attractive long feathery finely cut leaves. Fine for foundation planting. Taller plants may be cut to the ground in early spring and new canes will take their place. Also good grown in tree form.	2-3 ft.	1.25
ROSES. See separate list following.		
SMOKE TREE. Cotinus. 15 ft. Well-known plant having pinkish or purple cloud-like flowers in early June.	18-24 in. 2-3 ft. 3-4 ft.	1.40 1.75 2.25
— Coggygria rubifolia. 10-15 ft. This beautiful Smoke Tree has purplish foliage and purple plumes.	2-3 ft.	3.25
SNOWBALL. See Viburnums.		
SPIREA—Anthony Waterer. 2 ft. A neat plant with bright crimson clusters in numerous flat heads. Blooms several weeks starting in mid-June. Hardy.	12-15 in. 15-18 in.	.75 1.00
— Coccinea. 2-2½ ft. Almost the same as Anthony Waterer, the favorite low red flowering spirea, except this has even redder blossoms.	18-24 in.	1.50

		Size	Each
— Frobelli.	3 ft. Very similar to Anthony Waterer. A vigorous spreading plant with bright pink flowers in May and June. Very hardy.	15-18 in. 18-24 in. 2-2½ ft.	.75 1.00 1.25
— Prunifolia.	6-8 ft. The true (Bridalwreath Spirea). Double white flowers blooming before Spirea Vanhoutte. Small glossy green leaves turning orange in the fall.	18-24 in. 2-3 ft.	.90 1.25
— Richmensis.	5-6 ft. Flowers in pointed spikes, very bright lilac-pink, produced over a long period.	2-3 ft.	1.00
— Thunbergi.	3-4 ft. Low growing shrub with slender spreading branches. Feathery bright green foliage. Snow-white flowers in April.	15-18 in. 2-3 ft.	.60 1.25
— Vanhouttei. Commonly called Bridalwreath.	White flowers. Graceful habit. Thrives almost anywhere.	18-24 in. 2-3 ft.	.60 .90
SUMAC.	See <i>Rhus</i> .		
SYMPHORICARPOS. <i>Orbiculatus</i> Coralberry or Indian Currant.	3-4 ft. A very hardy low shrub that thrives in most locations. Withstands dry sunny places or will do good in considerable shade. Is more open and does not berry up as much in shade. Small red berries are produced all along the branches in the fall.	18-24 in. 2-2½ ft.	.60 .90
— Chenaulti.	3-4 ft. Graceful arching branches. More refined than others. Small leaves and red and white fruit.	18-24 in.	.80
TAMARIX.	8-10 ft. Fine feathery blue-green foliage. Racemes of delicate pink flowers.	2-3 ft.	1.00
— Summer Glow.	This new variety has deep pink flowers all summer and silvery blue foliage.	2-3 ft.	1.40
VIBURNUM <i>Carlesi</i> . Fragrant Viburnum.	4-5 ft. One of the choicest of flowering shrubs where it does well. Should be planted in a protected location in well drained but moist soil. Bunches of very fragrant pink flowers in April. Slow growing.	18-24 in.	3.75
— Dentatum. Arrow-wood.	15 ft. Flat clusters of white flowers and blue berries. A good massing shrub with many stems and attractive crinkly foliage.	18-24 in. 2-3 ft.	1.00 1.25
— Lantana. Wayfaring tree.	10-15 ft. Flowers in flat clusters in June-July. Fruit red changing to black. Thick crinkly leaves lasting longer than most. Withstands dry soil.	2-3 ft. 3-4 ft.	1.40 1.75
— Nudum.	8-10 ft. Flat cluster of creamy-white flowers in late spring and lustrous shiny foliage coloring red in the fall.	2-3 ft.	1.75

		Size	Each
— Opulus Nanum.	1-2 ft. A low compact shrub with glossy green foliage during the summer particularly adapted for edgings or hedges in wet or heavy clay ground. Does well in light shade.	4-6 in. 6-8 in. 8-10 in. 10-12 in.	.75 1.00 1.40 1.80
— Opulus sterilis. Common Snowball.	The well known old-fashioned shrub.	2-3 ft.	1.40
— Pubescens Cambyi.	6 ft. A compact shrub with creamy white flowers in late spring and blue berries in late summer. Dark green foliage.	15-18 in.	1.00
— Sargent.	8-10 ft. A Mighbush Cranberry with bright red fruit and leaves turning scarlet in the fall.	18-24 in. 2-2½ ft.	1.25 1.50
— Sieboldi.	10-15 ft. A large shrub with long dark green rugose leaves and good branching. Lots of creamy white flat clusters of flowers in May and red berries turning black in summer.	18-24 in.	1.40
— Trilobum American Highbush Cranberry.	8-10 ft. Flat heads of creamy-white flowers in May and brilliant scarlet berries through the fall. The fruit is edible. A fine shrub for borders and screens.	2-3 ft.	1.40
WEIGELA. Bristol Ruby.	4-5 ft. Improved Eva Rathke. Large soft ruby-red shading to garnet crimson.	2-3 ft.	1.75
— Newport Red.	6-7 ft. New ruby-red Weigela recommended for its hardiness and habit of growth. Makes a well formed plant.	2-3 ft.	1.50
WILLOW. Artic Blue Leaf.	4-5 ft. A fine hedge plant having a blue-green color throughout the season. Small leaves and twigs. Trims into a very neat hedge.	12-18 in. 25 for	.40 8.00
— Pussy.	Good foliage. Large, silvery pink catkins with yellow stamens in early spring. Forces early.	2-3 ft.	.90
WINTERBERRY.	See Ilex.		

VINES AND GROUND COVERS

		Each
BITTERSWEET Scandens, American.	The well-known native bittersweet having large showy orange-scarlet berries.	\$.75
CLEMATIS.	Large Flowering. They are very exacting in their requirements. The soil should be moist, cool and sweet yet must be well drained, and the tops should be in the open but not exposed to too much heat.	1.50
— Mme. Edward Andre.	Red	
— Henryi.	White.	

		Each
— Jackmani.	Purple.	
— Paniculata, Japanese Clematis.	Great masses of small fragrant white flowers in September. Hardiest of all and easiest to grow.	1.25
DUTCHMAN'S PIPE.	Rapid growing hardy vine with large attractive round leaves and odd shaped brownish flower resembling pipes in May and June.	1.80
EUONYMUS, fortunei, Winter Creeper.	These are the hardiest of the broad-leaf evergreen vines. These make good ground covers under trees and places where there is not too much winter sun, or they will climb trees.	
— Carrierei.	Glossy wintercreeper. Clings good.	\$ 1.00
— Colorata.	Excellent ground cover. Leaves turn red in fall and remain red through the winter.	1.00
— Vegetus.	Big leaf, wintercreeper, a semi-shrub with round, thick, leathery leaves.	1.50
HONEYSUCKLE, Scarlet Trumpet.	Almost evergreen. Long coral-red flowers continuously. Excellent for cutting.	.75
— Sumner King. (Heckrottii).	May until Frost, 15-20 ft. Large fragrant flame-red trumpets lined with gold and rose are produced in immense showy clusters; blooming from early summer until frost. The blooms are produced the same year the plant is set out. Foliage, dark blue-green, disease and pest-free.	1.00
— Halls.	White trumpet shaped flower. Fine for ground covers for banks.	.65
— Nersuta.	5-6 ft. Half shrub vine. Native in this area. Large grayish leaves and yellowish trumpet like flowers.	.50
IVY, Boston, Parthenocissus tricuspidata.	Very refined, clings closer but is less hardy than englemani. The closely clinging vines makes a dense cover of foliage in summer and the bare vines show intricate branching patterns in winter. Best on east and north sides.	.80
— Engleman Ivy. Parthenocissus quinquefolia englemani.	An improved variety of virginia creeper. The hardiest vine clinging to smooth walls, also good for arbors.	.70
PACHYSANDRA. Japanese Spurge.	Not a vine but a favorite ground cover plant for open shade to quite shady places.	per doz. 2.00 per 100 15.00
POLYGONUM reynoutria.	One of the best ground covers for sunny spots. With deep red buds and airy pink flowers in late summer. The light green foliage turns brilliant red in the fall.	1.25
ROSE.	See Rose Section.	
SILVERLACE VINE.	A rapid growing climber producing throughout the summer and fall. Large foamy sprays of creamy white flowers. Requires a trellis.	1.00

STRAWBERRIES for a sunny spot around evergreens or a border try a few strawberries and enjoy some fresh fruit too. For varieties and prices see under fruits.

TRUMPET VINE. The old fashioned vine with long trumpet-shaped flowers. 1.00

—**Vinca minor. Trailing Myrtle.** Everygreen ground cover dense to open shade. The small trailing vines have blue flowers in April and May. Sold in clumps of 15 or more canes. per doz. 2.40 per 100 14.00

WISTERIA JAPANESE. Floribunda Voilacea Plena. These are grafted from blooming vines and have 12-18 in. racemes of dark purple violet like flowers. 2.50

ROSES

CLIMBING ROSES

(All need some winter protection in Central Iowa)

BLAZE, \$1.25. A hardy, vigorous scarlet crimson climber similar to Paul's Scarlet.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY. \$1.00. Large bright carmine flowers with fine form and rich fragrance.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. \$1.25. Bright red, large clusters. Very popular climber.

DR. J. H. NICOLAS, \$2.00 each; 3 for \$1.75 each. (Pat). Large deep rose-pink flowered medium height climber, repeating through summer and fall.

GOLDEN PYRAMID. \$1.75 each; 3 for \$1.55 each. Brownell sub-zero. Hardy climber. Cadmium yellow. Very vigorous.

MARY WALLACE. \$1.00. Midseason. Vigorous plants are covered with large cup-shaped flowers of glowing rose-pink. Very hardy.

NEW DAWN, \$1.25. A vigorous, healthy, everblooming apple-blossom pink. A really continuous bloomer and very satisfactory.

PAUL'S SCARLET. \$1.00. The most popular bright red climber. Flowers large semi-double in clusters.

PRIMROSE. \$1.25. Canary yellow double flowers of medium size.

WHITE DAWN: \$1.50. Pure white, completely double Gardenia like flowers. Blooms first year and throughout the summer if well cared for.

ROSE SPECIES AND HARDY ROSES

(Varieties which need no winter protection in Central Iowa.)

BLANDA. 75c. A shrub 4-5 ft. Clusters of large single soft pink flowers in June and loads of bright red tips in fall.

GROOTENDORST \$1.25. Hybrid of Rugosa x Baby Rambler; semi-double small fringed bright red roses in clusters produced continuously. Perfectly hardy, good hedge variety. Each flower resembles a carnation.

GROOTENDORST PINK \$1.25. A clear pink form of Grootendorst.

HANSA. \$1.25. Large, double reddish-violet flowers in June and reblooming throughout the summer. Very hardy.

HUGONIS \$1.25. A compact shrub with light yellow single flower in early spring. Very hardy.

HARRISON'S YELLOW \$1.25. Semi-double, bright yellow, very early.

MAX GRAF. \$1.25. A vigorous trailing rose blooming over a long spring period. Bright pink 3 in. gold centered flowers. Fine for covering banks.

RUBIFOLIA. \$1.25. Small bright red flowers in June and bright red fruit in fall. Its principle attraction is its bluish-green foliage tinged with purplish-red throughout the summer.

WICHURIANA \$1.00. Memorial Rose. Glossy foliage with very fragrant creamy white single flowers in clusters, prostrate grower.

TEA AND FLORIBUNDA ROSES

These come to us direct from the best Western growers so receive a minimum of handling between the grower and planter, which is important.

All this group should have winter protection. Bank up with earth 8 inches or more and cover with any available material, preferably something which will stay loose.

Hybrid Teas (marked H.T.) are constant bloomers and the finest colors but need best winter protection.

Grandifloras consist of varieties relatively tall in growth, free flowering, often with many flowers in clusters, but with individual stems long enough for cutting. The flower size though not necessarily as large as hybrid teas, is larger than the average floribunda, with the Hybrid Tea Standard for bud and flower form.

Polyanthas, or Baby Ramblers are hardier but are better with protection and are the most continuous blooming of all.

Floribundas are especially suitable for massing and have considerably larger flowers and bushes than the Polyanthas.

Brownell's Sub-Zero Hybrid Teas (marked S-Z. H. T.) are a strain produced with hardiness as well as disease resistance and flower and plant perfection in mind. They still need what protection you can give them.

All of this group of roses like rich garden soil and plenty of moisture. Frequent watering and feeding is well paid in extra blooms. To avoid black spot water only in the morning and keep the water off the foliage, and use a good rose spray or dust.

Prices: All roses in this list except those otherwise priced are:
\$1.30 each; 3 for \$1.25 each.

BABY BLAZE. \$2.25 ea; 3 for \$2.00 ea. (Pat) **Floribunda.** A new introduction having from 10 to 25 rich velvety cherry red flowers per shoot. Vigorous plants suitable for group or foundation plantings.

BETTY PRIOR, \$1.50 ea; 3 at \$1.30 ea. (Pat) **Polyantha**. Carmine-pink cluster. Vigorous, bushy, profuse bloom.

CARROUSEL, \$2.00 ea; 3 for \$1.75 ea. (Pat) **Grandiflora**. A new very fine red rose with long stems and very floriferous.

CHARLOTTE ARMSTRONG, \$2.25 ea; 3 at \$2.00 ea. (Pat). H.T. Long blood red buds opening spectrum red to cerise.

CHRISTOPHER STONE. H.T. A sensational new red rose. Large brilliant crimson-scarlet shaded deeper. Has a delicious old rose scent. Very vigorous and free blooming.

CHRYSLER IMPERIAL, \$2.75 ea; 3 at \$2.40 ea. (Pat). H.T. Received the only All-American Award for a hybrid tea for 1953. A lively bright glowing crimson with fifty petals, perfect in bud and when fully open.

CRIMSON GLORY, (Pat). H.T. Large urn-shaped buds producing perfectly formed flowers of intense vivid crimson, blooms continuously.

CURLY PINK, \$1.75 ea; 3 at \$1.55 ea. (Pat). **S-Z. H.T.** Large bright pink flower. Very hardy and disease resistant.

DUQUESA DE PANARANDA. H.T. Coppery apricot blossoms on long stems, fragrant, vigorous.

ECLIPSE. H.T. The buds are clear yellow. They are slender urn-shaped and often more than two inches long. Spicily fragrant.

ELSE POULSEN. **Floribunda**. Bright rose-pink, semi-double. Excellent bedder.

ETOILE DE HOLLANDE H.T. Large brilliant crimson-red. Fine fragrance.

EUTIN. **Polyantha**. A profuse blooming double deep red garden rose. This is our best selling polyantha and sells better each year.

FASHION, \$2.00 ea; 3 for \$1.75 ea. (Pat). **Floribunda**. Coral-pink overlaid with gold. Different, vigorous and bushy. Won A.A.R.S. award for 1950.

FLORIDORA. **Floribunda**. Scarlet and geranium red. Producing double 25 petaled flowers.

FORTY-NINER, \$2.50; 3 at \$2.00 ea. (Pat). H.T. A bicolor reaching a new high in contrasting brilliance. Vivid red and clear straw-yellow vie for attention.

FRENSHAM. **Floribunda**. Large, semi-double, deep crimson. Dark leathery foliage, abundant bloom.

GARNETTE, \$1.75 ea; 3 at \$1.55 ea. (Pat) **Floribunda**. A low plant producing petite red sweetheart roses. Crinkled holly like foliage.

GOLDEN DAWN. H.T. Bud sunflower yellow flushed old-rose: flower double, well formed, fragrant, lemon-yellow.

GOLDEN SALMOND. **Floribunda**. Clusters of bright salmon orange flowers produced on bushy well shaped plants.

GOLDLLOCKS, \$1.50 ea; 3 for \$1.30 ea. (Pat). **Floribunda**. Deep yellow clusters. Continuous bloomer.

HELEN TRAUBEL. \$2.50; 3 at \$2.20 ea. (Pat) H.T. The color varies with the weather from a light sparkly pink to a luminous apricot. Excellent in bud and flower. A.A.R.S. Award for 1952.

IDEAL. Polyantha. Large clusters of small double dark crimson flowers. Fragrant.

IMPROVED LAFAYETTE Floribunda. Medium sized deep glowing red.

KAISERINE AUGUSTE VIKTORIA. H.T. Creamy-white very fragrant.

JIMMY CRICKET. \$2.50 ea; 3 at \$2.20 ea. (Pat) **Floribunda.** Coral-orange shading to a pink coral with pleasing old rose fragrance. Vigorous upright growth. A.A.R.S. award for 1955.

LILIBET. \$2.50 ea; 3 at \$2.20 ea. (Pat) **Floribunda.** Large clusters of double clear rose pink fragrant flowers on a vigorous bushy plant with glossy foliage. The only floribunda to win the AARS award for 1954. Named in honor of Queen Elizabeth II.

MA PERKINS. \$2.25 ea; 3 at \$2.00 ea. (Pat). **Floribunda.** The only floribunda to win the A.A.R.S. award for 1953. Sparkling, coral-pink clusters suffused with yellow. Free blooming with sweet pungent odor.

MASQUERADE. \$2.00 ea; 3 at \$1.75 ea. (Pat) **Floribunda.** Clusters of 10 to 25 buds, each bud is golden-yellow with thin vermillion marks. The center bud in each cluster opens first, becoming rose-pink as the petals unfold. Gradually the rose-pink deepens to deep red.

MCGREDY'S IVORY. H.T. Very large long pointed buds developing into a large soft creamy-white blooms. Moderately fragrant. Vigorous and healthy.

MCGREDY'S SCARLET. H.T. Large brilliant scarlet-shaded rose pink.

MCGREDY'S YELLOW. H.T. Bright, buttercup-yellow; perfect form; vigorous and healthy.

MIRANDY. \$2.25 ea; 3 at \$2.00 ea. (Pat) H.T. Pointed long dark red buds opening chrysanthemum red. Good exhibition rose.

MME. HENRI GUILLOT. \$2.00 ea; 3 at \$1.75 ea. (Pat) H.T. A charming two tone rose. Urn shaped buds open to 20 petaled flowers 4½ in. across. Water-melon to raspberry pink in color with golden base.

MME. JULES BOUCHE. H.T. Fragrant white blooms, center shaded blush. Very free blooming with tall growth.

MOJAVE. \$3.00 ea; 3 at \$2.65 ea. (Pat) H.T. A Charlotte Armstrong cross retaining many of the fine plant characteristics of its parent along with the slender bud of the variety. The color is a blend of salmon, apricot and orange, and in cool weather the salmon changes to red blended with the other two colors. AARS award winner for 1954.

NEARLY WILD. \$1.50 ea; 3 at \$1.30 ea. **Floribunda S. Z.** Profuse blooming pink, semidouble resembling wild road side roses.

NEW YORKER, \$2.00; 3 for \$1.75 ea. (Pat). H.T. Large velvety-scarlet. Fragrant, good bloomer.

NOCTURNE. \$2.00 ea; 3 at \$1.75 ea. (Pat) H.T. A long lasting flower of bright cardinal-red with dark shadings of crimson. Richly textured and pleasantly fragrant. In the All-America rose selection of 1947.

ORANGE TRIUMPH polyantha. Salmon-red with orange shadings. Cluster rose.

PEACE. \$2.50 ea; 3 at \$2.20 ea. H.T. (Pat). Lemon-yellow faintly tinged rose pink. Lusterous green disease resistant foliage and an excellent bloomer.

PICTURE. H.T. Well-shaped buds and clear rose-pink flowers. Almost constantly in bloom.

PINOCCHIO. \$1.50 ea; 3 at \$1.30 ea. (Pat). Floribunda. Pink suffused salmon, edges deeper. Opening like miniature hybrid tea roses. Good bloomers.

PRES. EISENHOWER. \$2.50 ea; 3 at \$2.20 ea. (Pat) H.T. Fragrant large rose-red blooms that don't fade. Free bloomer.

PRES. HOOVER. H.T. A combination of cerise pink, scarlet, and yellow. A most vigorous grower and constant bloomer.

QUEEN ELIZABETH. \$3.00 ea; 3 at \$2.65 ea. (Pat) **Grandiflora.** Pure pink. Long stems and well formed high centered flowers like the hybrid tea. The blooms are borne singly and in clusters like the floribunda. A.A.R.S. award for 1955.

QUEEN O' THE LAKE. \$1.75 ea; 3 at \$1.55 ea. (Pat) H.T. This gorgeous red rose was named in honor of the Minneapolis Aquatennial Queen. A very pure red.

RED PINOCCHIO. \$1.50; 3 at \$1.30 ea. (Pat). Floribunda. Large rich carmine flowers in clusters. Fragrant and a good bloomer.

RED RADIANCE. H.T. A glowing crimson form of Radiance.

RUBAIYAT, \$1.75 ea; 3 for \$1.55 ea. (Pat). H.T. A tall free blooming rose producing an abundance of long pointed buds that slowly open into large rose-red to crimson blooms.

SHOW GIRL. \$2.00 ea; 3 at \$1.75 ea. (Pat) H.T. Large fragrant deep pink flower on long stem. Bud long pointed.

SOEUR THERESE. H.T. Long pointed buds. Large slightly fragrant golden yellow flower.

SUMMER SNOW. \$1.50 ea; 3 at \$1.30 ea. (Pat) **Polyantha.** The most prolific of the white polyanthas with beautiful large clusters like mounds of snow.

TALLYHO, \$2.00 ea; 3 for \$1.75 ea. (Pat). H.T. Uniquely colored blooms of warm pink with the reverse of the petals crimson, exquisitely formed and delightfully fragrant.

THE DOCTOR. H.T. Large, beautiful buds opening to enormous semi-double, cupped flowers of satiny-pink. Fragrant. Plant vigorous and bushy.

TIFFANY. \$3.00 ea; 3 at \$2.65 ea. (Pat) H.T. Long pointed buds with golden yellow shading at base, opens to a beautiful phlox pink. Plant upright vigorous with dark green foliage. Fine fragrance and long stem. A.A.R.S. award for 1955.

TIP TOES. \$1.75 ea; 3 at \$1.55 ea. (Pat) S-Z H.T. Delightful mixture of red, orange and pink tints with an enjoyable sweet spice like fragrance.

WORLD'S FAIR. \$1.50 ea; 3 at \$1.30 ea. (Pat) **Floribunda.** Produces large clusters of velvety deep scarlet blooms showing golden stamens.

PERENNIALS

We have a large assortment of perennials including most of the common ones and many not handled by most nurseries. Many do not ship well unless quite small plants are sent while they are still dormant. In most cases you get more generous clumps at the Nursery than we could ship.

Part of the varieties we have are the following:

Aquilegia	Hibiscus
Babtisia	Hosta
Baby's Breath	Iris, bearded
Bellflower	Iris, Siberian (many varieties)
Bleedingheart	Lilies
Chrysanthemums	Lythrum
Coralbells	Pentstemon
Delphiniums	Peonies
Euphorbia	Phlox, Garden and Creeping
Gas Plant	Oriental Poppies
Hemerocallis (A large list)	Sedum

BULBS AND TUBERS

Also in season we will have at the Nursery many varieties of these and other bulbs.

Cannas	Narcissus
Caladium	Peonies
Gladiolus	Tuberous Begonias
Lilies	Tulips

WINDBREAKS

In our section of the midwest the windbreak is a very vital part of the farmstead. It adds greatly to the comfort of both the farmer and his livestock as well as making a substantial saving in fuel cost. It also makes the farm much more attractive in appearance. We suggest using some fast growing broad leaf trees for a quick windbreak like Chinese Elm, Mulberry, Honey-suckle, Ash or Russian Olive on either the front or back and a row or two of evergreens for a better future shelter.

BROAD LEAF TREES

	Size	Per 10	Per 100
GREEN ASH Seedlings	12-18 in.	.75	5.00
CHINESE ELM Seedlings	18-24 in.	.80	6.00
AMERICAN ELM Seedlings	18-24 in.	.80	6.00
TATARIAN HONEYSUCKLE Red	12-15 in.	1.25	10.00
TATARIAN HONEYSUCKLE Red	15-18 in.	2.00	15.00
TATARIAN HONEYSUCKLE Seedlings	12-18 in.	1.00	8.50
HONEY LOCUST Thornless	12-18 in.	.80	6.00
SILVER MAPLE Seedlings	18-24 in.	1.00	7.50
RUSSIAN MULBERRY Seedlings	18-24 in.	.80	6.00
RUSSIAN OLIVE Seedlings	18-24 in.	1.40	10.00
RUSSIAN OLIVE Transplants	2-3 ft.	6.00	45.00
MULTIFLORA ROSE Seedlings	15-24 in.	1.00	8.00
BLACK WALNUT Seedlings	15-18 in.	1.00	7.00

WINDBREAK EVERGREENS

The trees offered in this section have not been sheared and have been grown in a thick row. They have been transplanted and root pruned to develop a good root system. They can be successfully transplanted bare root if handled with reasonable care to prevent drying which would be fatal to them.

We expect to under-cut these as soon as the frost is out, so a gang of three can get them out quite efficiently. If possible the buyer should come prepared to load the trees directly into his truck from the field.

If shipping is desired most will ship very well up to and including 2-3 ft. size. These will be carefully packed and be shipped express collect.

SPACING. Plant 10 to 15 feet apart. If more than one row is used we like to space the rows at least 20 feet apart and keep broad leaf trees far enough away to prevent smothering the lower branches.

SOILS. Pines prefer light well drained soils. Spruces and firs are at home on most fairly good soils. Arborvitae stands wetter soils than most other evergreens.

PESTS. Red Spider or Mite causes much damage if there are not frequent dashing showers in early summer to destroy the young, and a rusty appearance is likely to be due to them. Pine Needle Scale is found almost everywhere and under favorable conditions may become a serious pest. White spots on the leaves of pine or spruce are likely due to it. Both this and Red Spider can be controlled by a single thorough spraying with Lime Sulphur such as orchardists use, in the regular dormant strength (1 to

8 of water) applied on warm days in spring before the new growth starts. Soluble oil sprays also are effective, but must be used with much caution. With frequent dashing showers through June, when the young are crawling, neither of these pests is likely to be serious.

	Size	20 or more	
		Each	Each
ARBORVITAE—American. 40-50 ft. White Cedar. A good windbreak tree for low ground and from here north. Can be planted some closer than most others.	18-24 in. 2-3 ft. 3-4 ft.	1.10 1.35 1.65	1.00 1.25 1.50
CEDAR. Eastern Red. The native red cedar makes a hardy and dense windbreak not easily damaged.	2-3 ft. 3-4 ft.	1.35 1.65	1.25 1.50
PINE—Austrian. 40-50 ft. An excellent fast-growing tree requiring reasonably good soil. Doesn't like light sandy soil.	18-24 in. 2-3 ft. 3-4 ft.	1.10 1.35 1.65	1.00 1.25 1.50
PINE—Ponderosa. Bull Pine. 50-60 ft. Very long coarse leaves and stiff rugged branches not easily broken. Endures extreme drought. Requires full sun and tolerates no shade.	18-24 in. 2-3 ft. 3-4 ft.	1.10 1.35 1.65	1.00 1.25 1.50
—Strobus, White Pine. 70-90 ft. One of Iowa's few native conifers and one of the best for windbreaks. Tolerates some shade but not wet soil.	18-24 in. 2-3 ft.	1.10 1.35	1.00 1.25
—Tableformis, Chinese Pine. 25 to 50 ft. Judging from the large trees we have, these should make excellent windbreak trees. Ours are on light sandy soil. They are almost as broad as high (about 18 ft.) with branches touching the ground. They seem perfectly hardy.	2-3 ft. 3-4 ft.	1.35 1.65	1.25 1.50
SPRUCE, Black Hills. 50-70 ft. Slower growing, more compact and darker green than Norway Spruce.	15-18 in. 18-24 in. 24-30 in.	1.10 1.40 1.75	1.00 1.30 1.60
—Norway. 60-80 ft. One of the most rapidly growing and extensively planted windbreak evergreens.	18-24 in. 2-3 ft.	1.10 1.35	1.00 1.25
FIR—Douglas. 60 to 80 ft. A rapid growing very beautiful tree. Free from disease and insect pests and perfectly hardy.	12-18 in. 18-24 in.	1.10 1.40	1.00 1.30
BALLING AND BURLAPING CHARGES Windbreak trees	For 1½ to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft.	30c each 40c each	

APPLES

Every home should have some fruit if there is at all room. Some summer apples or cherries in your own yard are a pleasure to watch grow and develop. As the fruit ripens what a satisfaction it is to gather your own apples or strawberries or even gooseberries if you like them.

Apples are the most popular fruit and one of the easiest to raise. Plant from 25 to 40 ft. apart depending on your situation. A commercial orchard should be planted 40x40 or 40x30 or another system is to plant 40x20 and remove every second tree when they begin to crowd. The soil should have good drainage and be well fertilized. Apples will do fine in sod if heavily fed and the weeds kept mowed. Be sure to clean the grass a foot away from each tree early every fall to prevent mice from girdling the trees, also protect from rabbits by wrapping or if you place a piece of poultry netting 1 ft. long and 2 ft. high around the tree it can be left until the tree is large enough that rabbits seldom bother. For top quality fruit they should be sprayed several times. The spray schedule may be obtained from your county extension agent or your State College.

Prices on apples and crabs:	Each	Per 10
4-5 ft. 9/16 caliber	\$1.40	\$ 1.20
5-6 ft. 11/16 caliber	1.75	1.60

EARLY VARIETIES

- ✓ **BEACON.** A very good late summer apple of high quality, good size, excellent bright red color. Hardy in Minnesota. An excellent market apple.
- ✓ **DUCHESS.** An excellent early summer apple for pie, cooking and general use. Bears young and heavily. Large fruit striped red.
- ✓ **LODI.** Resembles one of its parents, yellow transparent, but is larger, and a little later, and keep much better.
- ✓ **ORIOLE.** A high quality early red apple. Very hardy.
- ✓ **YELLOW TRANSPARENT.** Is an old favorite early summer apple. Very hardy and productive.

FALL VARIETIES

- ✓ **MILTON.** A McIntosh type apple ripening with the Wealthy. A good grower and annual bearing. Excellent quality.
- ✓ **SNOW.** Is an excellent fine grained white fleshed red apple for cooking and eating out of hand.
- ✓ **SUGAR LOAF.** We recommend this apple for those who like a sweet apple.
- ✓ **WEALTHY** is a leading fall apple. Keeps well. Tops for quality, juicy and of sprightly flavor.

WINTER VARIETIES

- ✓ **DELICIOUS** is so well known it needs no description. One of our finest cooking, eating, and shipping apples.
- ✓ **FIRESIDE.** A hardy and productive tree of the Delicious type. High quality.

- ✓ **GRIMES GOLDEN.** Continues to be one of the best yellow apples. A favorite of those who like a sub-acid apple. Keeps until mid-winter.
- ✓ **HARALSON.** An attractive red late keeping apple that is very hardy.
- ✓ **HAWKEYE GREENING.** Is a very good home orchard apple. Very hardy, good for eating and cooking. Keeps well. Productive.
- ✓ **HIBERNAL.** Is most used as stocks to top work other varieties onto. The tree's very hardy with good crotches and nearly all varieties do good worked on it. It is also a good reliable large cooking apple.
- ✓ **JONATHAN.** Is next to Delicious, probably the best known red apple in the midwest. Good for commercial and all purpose use. Good size, crisp juicy flesh with a tingling flavor.
- ✓ **MONROE.** Cross between Jonathan and Roman Beauty. A new apple from the N.Y. Experimental Station. Very high quality, beautiful red color, large and an annual bearer.
- ✓ **SHARON.** One of the newer Iowa varieties. Very hardy early winter apple. Large uniform fruit of outstanding quality. Tender, juicy white flesh with a mild aromatic flavor. Fine for eating and cooking. Bears young and heavy on lighter soils.
- ✓ **TURLEY** is a hardier Winesap largely replacing other winesaps in the northern half of Iowa. Fine quality, heavy bearer and rich red color.
- ✓ **WOLF RIVER.** A very large old Fashion apple.
- ✓ **YELLOW DELICIOUS.** Is well known for its pleasing rich sub-acid flavor has pleasing appearance and good crops.

CRAB APPLES — Also See Pages 7 to 9

- ✓ **CHESTNUT.** A very hardy beautiful bronze red, crisp and juicy crab. Excellent for school lunches. Ripens in early September and keeps through October.
- ✓ **PIOTOSH.** A very hardy eating crab.
- ✓ **VIRGINIA.** A very hardy crab with wide strong crotches used chiefly as the understock to graft less hardy varieties on.
- ✓ **WHITNEY** is an old favorite. A large red mild flavored eating, canning and pickling crab. Hardy healthy tree that bears good crops.
- ✓ **YOUNG AMERICA.** A productive tree having good sized bright red fruit excellent for jell. Season September.

PEARS

Pears do well on clay or gravelly upland. The fruit is less subject to worms than apples, but the trees are more subject to fire blight.

Prices of Pears:	3-4 ft.	\$ 1.50
	4-5 ft.	1.65
	5-6 ft.	2.00

- ✓ **BARTLETT.** Most popular summer pear. Large high quality, juicy and sweet fruit. 4-5 ft. 5-6 ft.
- ✓ **BIERSCHMIDT** is a new pear, hardier than the Bartlett and just as good if not better in most other ways. 4-5 ft. 5-6 ft.
- ✓ **CAYUGA.** Averages as large as the Bartlett, but shaped more like the Seckle. Firm fine textured flesh to the center and a delectable flavor. 3-4 ft.
- ✓ **COVERT.** A very large late pear with fruit quality and shape similar to Bartlett. A heavy bearer. 4-5 ft. 5-6 ft.
- ✓ **EARLY SECKEL.** Very similar in appearance and flavor but ripens two to three weeks ahead of Seckel. The fruit is small, very sweet and juicy. 3-4 ft.
- ✓ **KIEFFER** is one of the most productive and best canning pears, but of mediocre dessert quality. Late. Blight resistant. 4-5 ft. 5-6 ft.
- ✓ **LINCOLN.** Early fall pear. A good grower and producing good crops of fruit, delicious for both canning and eating. 4-5 ft. 5-6 ft.
- ✓ **OLD HOME.** A hardy pear sometimes used as understock for other pears to make them more blight resistant. 4-5 ft. 5-6 ft.
- ✓ **SHELDON.** A late pear of fine quality. Not as large as Keiffer but of much better quality. 4-5 ft.
- ✓ **TYSON.** Very early medium sized sweet pear. Tree vigorous and productive. 3-4 ft.

APRICOTS

- ✓ **SUPERB.** One of the most reliable varieties for our area. 5-6 ft. \$2.00.

CHERRIES

Plant on well drained soil only. Elsewhere they will be unsatisfactory and short lived.

Prices on standard Cherries:

4-5 ft.	1.65	15.00
5-6 ft.	2.00	17.50

- ✓ **EARLY RICHMOND.** The popular early pie cherry. Bright red, juicy and delicious fruit. Strong growing tree that bears heavily and young.
- ✓ **McCLAIN.** A fine new Cherry very similar to Montmorency.
- ✓ **MONTMORENCY.** Bears large firm, fine flavored fruit ripening about ten days later than Early Richmond.
- ✓ **YELLOW GLASS.** The hardiest and most satisfactory sweet cherry for this area.

- ✓ **DWARF RICH.** A very dwarf cherry making a wide bushy tree about 5-6 ft. tall. Very hardy. Medium sized bright red, fine flavor fruit. Useful also as an ornamental. **Prices of Dwarf Rich:** 18-24 in. \$1.50
- ✓ **FRUIT-MOR-ENCY.** A strain of Montmorency having a semi-dwarf habit of growth and more and larger fruit. **Prices of Fruit-mor-ency,** 5-6 ft. \$2.50
- ✓ **METEOR.** A new very hardy cherry from the Minnesota station. A strong vigorous grower with an upright moderately spreading habit and quite resistant to leaf spot. Fruit is large and mild acid and quality very good. **Prices of Meteor,** 5-6 ft. \$3.25.
- ✓ **NORTHSTAR.** Another hardy cherry from Minnesota having large excellent quality dark red fruit. The tree is naturally of small size, being an advantage on small grounds and in picking and spraying. Northstar is also very resistant to leaf spot. **Prices of Northstar,** 3-4 ft. \$2.40; 4-5 ft. \$2.80; 5-6 ft. \$3.25.
- ✓ **ORIENT.** A selection of Nanking Cherry, growing about 8 feet tall, bearing loads of delicious bright red fruit in mid-July. 3-4 ft. \$1.60; 4-5 ft. \$2.00.

PEACHES

Peaches in Central Iowa should be planted where they will have as much winter protection as possible.

Prices of all peaches: 4-5 ft. \$1.35 each \$12.50 per 10
5-6 ft. \$1.65 each \$15.00 per 10

- ✓ **POLLY.** Claimed by some as the hardiest peach. A large, blushed, freestone, ripening just before the Alberta. White flesh.
- ✓ **HALE HAVEN.** Rivaling the Alberta, this peach is a few days earlier and harder.
- ✓ **RED HAVEN.** An excellent quality extra early yellow fleshed freestone peach with high color and hardy.
- ✓ **VETERAN.** A fine quality yellow fleshed freestone that is one of the hardiest.

We also have two local varieties which have done very well. Both are large yellow fleshed and very good quality peaches. We call them **Dennison** and **Vinton.**

PLUMS

Plum trees especially those grafted on native plum roots thrive on rich moist bottom lands. Most varieties need pollenizers for best crops so it is wise to plant several varieties near by.

Prices: 3-4 ft. \$1.40 ea; 4-5 ft. \$1.65 ea; 5-6 ft. \$2.00 ea.

✓ **ALLRED.** The leaves are red, the flower is red, and the fruit is red and fine quality. Bears good if pollenated. Also good as ornamental tree. 3-4 ft. 4-5 ft. 5-6 ft.

✓ **DEITZ.** Very hardy Blue Damson type plum. 4-5 ft. 5-6 ft.

- ✓ **OKA.** One of the best of the cherry-plum group. Fruit medium size, flesh deep purplish red, juicy and sweet. Tree smaller than most plums. 5-6 ft.
- ✓ **PIPESTONE.** A large red plum which is particularly good for eating fresh from the tree. 4-5 ft. 5-6 ft.
- ✓ **RED COAT.** A good sized red prune-shaped plum, fine for canning and cooking. Freestone. 4-5 ft.
- ✓ **RICHLAND.** Large blue European type plum. 4-5 ft.
- ✓ **SAPA.** Sand. cherry hybrid. Medium size with very dark red flesh. Excellent for sauce. Low spreading tree that bears heavily. 5-6 ft.
- ✓ **STANLEY.** Becoming the most popular prune-type plum. Large dark-blue, prune-shaped. Firm rich yellow flesh which is sweet and delicious.
- ✓ **TOKA** is a very fine apricot flavored, sweet and somewhat spicy. Fruit good size, freestone fine for eating or canning. Very hardy and a good pollenizer for other plums. 4-5 ft. 5-6 ft.
- ✓ **UNDERWOOD.** A vigorous and productive tree, ripening early, having large red fruit. The flesh is golden yellow, tender, juicy, sweet and very good quality. One of the best. 5-6 ft.
- ✓ **WEBER.** Blue European plum originating from Nebraska. 4-5 ft. 5-6 ft.
- ✓ **PREMIER.** This is a selection of *Prunus maritima*, the Beach Plum. The fruit is considered a delicacy in areas where it is known. While a native of the sea shore, it also thrives in most areas. Grows into a rounded bush not over six feet high. Fine as an ornamental as well as for fruit. 5-6 ft.

GRAPES

Grapes are one of the best fruits for the home garden in a small lot for they fit into the landscape well and require less spraying than most fruits.

Prices.	Heavy 2 year plants.	Each	Per 10
	Concord and Fredonia35	3.00
	All the others listed50	4.50

- ✓ **BETA.** Black. A hardy medium sized grape that is very vigorous, often used as an ornamental vine. A good juice grape.
- ✓ **CACO.** Red. Seems to be the best red grape. A good grower and young bearing and a very good grape.
- ✓ **CONCORD.** Black. The best known and most widely planted variety. Should be included in every planting.
- ✓ **FREDONIA.** Black. This new variety ripens 3 weeks before Concord. Large bunches of blue-black fruit of very high quality.
- ✓ **MOORES EARLY.** Black. An early grape of good quality. Market or home use. Well adapted to the north.
- ✓ **PORLAND.** White. The earliest grape to ripen. The fruit is large, amber-white with a rich spicy flavor. Hardy, vigorous and productive.

GOOSEBERRIES

Gooseberries need an insecticide applied soon after the fruit forms to prevent defoliation by the currant worm.

	Each	Per 10
✓ PIXWELL. New N. Dakota variety which we think is the best. Bears heavy crops of very large berries.	.85	7.50

BLUEBERRIES

You should be able to grow your own blueberries if you have a spot where there is plenty of moisture but well drained, light sandy or gravel soil. Peat should also be worked into the soil generously and a hand full of alum or sulphur applied in a circle a few inches from the plant. Two or more varieties should be planted as they are not self-pollinating. Plant 3 to 4 ft. apart.

3 yr. plants	\$1.50 each	3 for \$4.75
✓ RANCOCAS. Early.		
✓ RUBEL. Midseason.		
✓ JERSEY. Late.		

CURRANTS

We grow only the Red Lake which is an extra large variety developed by the Minnesota State Fruit Breeding Farm. It has almost displaced all the old varieties. Currants require little space or attention other than the application of an insecticide to control the currant worm in early spring. **60c each; \$5.00 per 10.**

RASPBERRIES

BLACK

	Per 10	Per 100
✓ BLACK HAWK. A new Black raspberry just introduced this year by the Iowa Experiment Station. It has been thoroughly tested beside standard varieties and has proved superior in yield and superior or equal in most other qualities.	\$3.00	\$25.00
✓ BRISTOL. A new midseason variety with excellent flavor and does well over a wide area. Large berries with few seeds.	1.60	14.00
✓ CUMBERLAND. An old standby and by far the most widely planted. Hardy vigorous and excellent quality.	1.40	12.00
✓ MORRISON. A new berry for market or home use. Very large firm but juicy berries, on strong vigorous vines.	1.60	14.00

RED

		Per 10	Per 100
✓	LATHAN. The best red raspberry for this section. Good size and flavor and very hardy.	1.75	15.00
✓	SEPTEMBER. A new fall bearing red raspberry. Produces an early crop with Indian Summer, and a second fine crop much earlier than Indian Summer which continues until frost.	3.00	25.00

PURPLE

		Per 10	Per 100
✓	SODUS. A cross between the black and red, having canes like the black except larger and fruit is more like the red in flavor, but much larger than either parent. Very worth while for a home berry.	1.75	14.00

BLACKBERRIES

		Per 10	Per 100
✓	EBONY KING. A new improved blackberry being a heavy and regular bearer of large black very high quality fruit.	3.00	25.00

STRAWBERRIES

	25	50	100	250
✓ ARMORE. A new variety from Missouri that has shown up more productive than any of sixty others in tests. Good for shipping and a delight to eat.	\$1.60	\$2.60	\$4.80	\$9.75
✓ ARROWHEAD. A new variety from the Minnesota Experiment Station that considerably outproduced the Dunlaps for us the past few years. The berries are large, fine color and firm.	1.30	2.25	3.50	7.50
✓ DUNLAP is an old standby that is good almost everywhere.	1.10	1.75	2.75	5.75
✓ EMPIRE. A new berry worth trying that may answer the demand for a fancy good sized, good keeping strawberry.	1.60	2.60	4.80	9.75
✓ PREMIER. A popular early variety, good quality, size and color and doing well over a variety of soils.	1.25	2.15	3.10	6.25
✓ ROBINSON. (Scarlet Beauty). A very large berry. A good commercial berry.	1.25	2.15	3.10	6.25

✓ VERMILION. A new strawberry introduced by Illinois that has great possibilities. It is up at the top of the list in quality, fruit production and freezing. It is a vigorous grower resistant to leaf spot and red stele. The supply is limited.	1.60	2.60	4.80	9.75
✓ RED RICH. (Plant Patent 993). The new everbearing strawberry everyone is talking about the country over. It is firm, red all the way through, sweet, holds its color in freezing and canning and is a heavy bearer. Will produce good crops first summer and fall after planting.	12 2.95	25 5.00	50 8.50	100 15.00
✓ STREAMLINER is an everbearing variety from Minnesota that is proving very good here. Very productive, large, rich red color and excellent flavor. Will bear good fall after planting.	1.75	3.25	5.75	10.50
✓ SUPERFECTION. A newer everbearing variety which we like a lot. Bears heavy crops of very large mild berries. Stiff stems makes them easy to pick and keeps them out of the dirt.	2.00	3.50	6.25	11.50
✓ 20TH CENTURY. An outstanding everbearer highly recommended by experiment stations the country over. It makes a vigorous growth of good sized plants with exceptionally heavy producing ability, bright red berries of fine texture and delightful taste. Bears fruit in 60 days up to freezing weather.	4.25	7.00	10.00	22.50
✓ PERSIMMON—Killen. An early orange colored persimmon of very fine quality and good size that can be grown in the southern half of Iowa.		18-24 in.		\$2.00

ASPARAGUS

Asparagus is one of the first spring vegetables ready to use and one of the most wholesome. Plant it along the fence or border where a heavy application of barnyard fertilizer can be easily applied after the cutting season. The growing plants are attractive and fit well into the home planting. Do not cut the first year, nor continuously after June 1st so the plants can store up a reserve for the next spring.

PARADISE. A very superior variety, fine quality, rust resistant, and enormously productive. Per 10 Per 100
\$.75 \$ 5.00

HORSERADISH ROOTS. 25c each 3 for 50c

RHUBARB

Rhubarb should be given the richest soil and a location where it need not be disturbed for a long time. Each fall apply rotted cow manure or other fertilizer. Do not use from a young plant till it is established and builds up a reserve. These varieties continue to grow and are usable thru the whole summer.

		Each	Per 10
MCDONALD.	A splendid kind with large stalks, very tender and mild flavored. Makes attractive colored sauce.	\$.60	\$ 5.00
VALENTINE.	This is the newest variety. Its stems are red all thru and make the darkest red sauce. Mild and has a splendid flavor.	1.00	8.50

NUTS

BLACK WALNUTS

Black Walnuts like deep rich soil. They grow rapidly when established. For orchard planting they should be spaced 60-80 ft. apart. Better crops are assured if two or more varieties are planted, unless there is wild pollen produced near by.

		Size	Each
✓ THOMAS.	Is the best known variety and succeeds over a wide territory. The tree grows rapidly and bears young. The nut is large, hulls out easily, and easily cracks out in halves and quarters.	2-3 ft.	\$2.25

HICKORIES

The hickories are the most difficult group of nuts to propagate and transplant, but once well established are very persistent. They will do well on any soil providing it has good drainage. All the hickories listed are of the shagbark group, unless stated otherwise.

		Size	Each
✓ DE ACERS.	A shagbark x bitternut hybrid of large size. We think this to be the best quality of the bitternut hybrids.	3-4 ft.	5.00
✓ HAGEN.	Cracks out more than 40 per cent meats of unexcelled quality. The fastest growing but slower coming into bearing.	4-5 ft.	6.00
✓ SCHINNERLING.	A good sized nut; ripens early. cracks easily and has excellent quality.	3-4 ft.	5.00
✓ STRATFORD.	Bears smooth, thin shelled nuts of excellent quality. Bears young and ripens early.	3-4 ft.	5.00
		4-5 ft.	6.00

WAGNER. A shellbark or river bottom hickory. Very large of good quality. Is a good cracker and has a thin shell for a shellbark hickory. 2-3 ft. 4.00

WILCOX. A good sized nut and an excellent cracker, coming from Ohio. With us it bears the youngest of the hickories. 2-3 ft. 4.00
3-4 ft. 5.00
4-5 ft. 6.00

HICANS

Crosses of the Hickory and Pecan. They grow faster than hickories and make very beautiful trees. The nut resembles pecans in appearance, but partakes of the hickory flavor.

BURLINGTON. Nut similar to a large pecan. Must be fertilized well to be productive. 3-4 ft. 5.00

HENKE. Bears young, a smaller nut than Burlington decidedly hickory flavored, shell thin, quality excellent. 2-3 ft. 4.00
3-4 ft. 5.00

PECANS

MAJOR. Most Pecans are not dependable as nut producers north of southern Iowa, the season being to short to mature nuts most years. This variety is one of the earliest. **Prices: 18-24 in. \$3.50.**

CHINESE CHESTNUTS. Since the Chestnut Blight has practically destroyed the American Sweet Chestnut, the almost blight resistant Chinese Chestnut is taking its place as a nut producer, and generally the nuts are as good in quality, as large, and produce freely. Most of the trees are not as winter hardy as our native species and should be planted in favored places in a climate like Central Iowa has.

Prices: 3-4ft. ft. \$2.00 4-5 ft. \$2.25

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES

RA-PID-GRO. A concentrated fertilizer to be mixed with water and applied to plants by sprinkling or can be fed through the foliage by spraying. Contains urea. Prices: 2 oz. **25c**, makes 11 qts.; 1 lb. **\$1.25**, makes 22 gal.; 5 lb. **\$4.50**, makes 110 gal.

VIGORO. Complete plant food. Supplies in balanced form the eleven vital plant food elements for hardy, beautiful plants. Clean, odorless, sanitary and easy to use. 10 lb. bag, **95c**; 25 lb .bag, **\$1.70**; 100 lb. **\$4.85**.

GOLDEN VIGORO. A new lawn food which will not burn if used as recommended. 50 lbs. **\$3.75**.

ENDO PEST. A handy all purpose dust for killing all kinds of insects and diseases in the garden. Comes in handy 10 oz. applicator gun. **85c**.

ENDO WEED. Preparation of 2 4 D in liquid form which will kill most lawn weeds when sprayed on according to directions. Qt. **\$2.69**.

DUSTING SULPHUR. Used to combat red spider on evergreen and for black spot and mildew on roses. 2 lbs. **60c.**

PEAT. An excellent source of humus for plants and lawns. Used generously when planting evergreens and shrubs. **\$1.50** per bag.

IMPORTANT PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Planting is easy if a few important rules are followed.

First, Plant Early. The best time to plant almost all spring planted nursery stock is just as soon as the ground gets in condition. Evergreens, lilacs and many trees and shrubs can be planted in the fall just as satisfactorily. Fall planted evergreens and perennials are best planted as early as possible after the summer hot weather and trees and shrubs that shed their leaves in the fall are best planted about the time the leaves drop.

Second, Plant Well. The hole should be wide and deep enough for the roots to be spread out naturally. Use only a good grade of friable top soil around the roots. Soak well before the hole is completely filled. About a third of the wood should be pruned from most trees and shrubs. Evergreens need very little pruning when planted.

Third, Keep Well Watered. Spring planted stock should be thoroughly soaked as deep as planted occasionally during dry periods. Fall planted stock should be kept thoroughly soaked until the ground freezes. A loose mulch is also beneficial the first winter if applied after the ground freezes.

SHRUBS, TREES AND VINES ENDURING SHADE

Many people ask what plants to use in shady and other difficult places. Most plants like either full sun or morning sun and afternoon shade. Hemlock, Honeysuckles, Mt. Laurel, Rhododendrons, Rhodotypos, The Viburnums and Yews will withstand more shade than most. Shady locations are usually deficient in moisture, humus and plant food. Humus can be supplied in the form of Leaf Mold, compost or peat. The following list will tolerate at least part shade. Do not expect shaded plants to bloom and fruit as freely. Those starred will endure drier soil.

Arborvitae	*Honey Locust	Pieris floribunda
Aronias	Honeysuckle	Red Bud
Azalea	Hydrangea A.G.	Rhododendron
Barberry	Hypericum	Rhodotypos
*Bittersweet	Leucothoe	Snowball
Blueberry	Maple Ginala	Snowberry
Boston Ivy	Mockorange	Spirea A.W.
Chionanthus	Mahonia	*Sumac Fragrant
*Coralberry	Mt. Laurel	Virburnums (most)
Dogwoods	Ninebark	Vinca Minor
Hemlock	*Privet	Winterberry
Euonymus fortunei varieties	Pachysandra	Witch Hazel
	Philadelphia cornarius	
	Yews	

SHRUBS, TREES AND VINES FOR ADVERSE CITY CONDITIONS

The following endure the smoky atmosphere and soot of the cities better than most kinds. Under such conditions, most evergreens are eventually unsatisfactory. The Yews are the most tolerant, and the Arborvitae, Junipers and Scotch and Mugho Pines are somewhat so. Washing off the foliage frequently with a hose is quite helpful.

Ailanthus	Ivy	Rhodotypos
Althea	Juniper Pfitzer	Roses
Barberry	Leucothoe	Snowball
Bittersweet	Lilacs	Spirea A. W.
Caragana	Mahonia	Spirea Van Houtte
Chionanthus	Maple Ginala	Sumac
Crabs	Ninebark	Symporicarpos
Dogwood	Olive Russian	Viburnum
Forsythia	Pachysandra	Vinca Minor
Elm	Philadelphus	Weigela
Euonymus	Physocarpus	Witch Hazel
Hawthorn, Washington	Pieris	Yew
Honeysuckle, Winter	Privet	Yucca
Hydrangea	Quince	Weigelia

SHRUBS, TREES AND VINES FOR STEEP BANKS, SANDY OR DRY SOIL

Soil should be well soaked when planting is done and kept from getting too dry until plants are established. Those starred for driest places.

*Barberry	Maple Ginala	Rose Setigera
Caragana	*Matrimony Vine	*Siberian Pea
*Coralberry	*Nanking Cherry	Smoke Tree
Honeysuckle, Morrows	*Olive, Russian	*Sumacs
Honeysuckle heckrotti	Privets	Tamarix
Hskle, Scarlet, Trumpet	Quince, Japanese	Vib. Lantana
Juniper	Phyocarpus	Yucca
Kolkwitzia		

TREES AND SHRUBS FOR WET AND MARSHY PLACES

Avoid all pines. Arborvitae and Spruce are more tolerant.

Amelanchier	Cephalanthus	Mt. Laurel	Willow, Niobe
Arborvitae	Elms	Ilex	Winterberry
Aronias	Dogwood	Oak Pin	
Blueberries	Hypericum	Viburnum	

DWARF SHRUBS

Aronia Melanocarpa	Juniper, Von Ehron	Snowberry
Azalia	Kerria	Spirea Arguta
Barberry	Leucothoe	Spirea A.W.
Cotoneaster, Wilsoni	Mahonia	Spirea Thunbergi
Hydrangea, A.G.	Mt. Laurel	Viburnum Carlesi
Hypericum	Ninebark, Dwarf	Viburnum Opulus Nana
Juniper, Andora	Pieris	Yew Anderson
Juniper, Hetzi	Pine, Mugho	Yew Cuspidata
Juniper, Maney	Privet Lodense	Yew Cuspidata Nana
Juniper Pfitzer	Quince	Yew Browns

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PRICES for ordinary sizes are for the stock packed and delivered to the station here or loaded on the buyers conveyance. Large sizes cannot be crated for shipment because of the lack of material and help and are for delivery at the nursery only. Packages of small plants are best sent by Parcel Post within the second or third zones. Larger, longer packages go best by express, and take the second class rate.

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TERMS OF PAYMENT are cash on or before the delivery of the stock, unless previously otherwise agreed upon. Remittances may be by check or any convenient form, payable to The Linn County Nurseries.

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GUARANTEE OF GENUINENESS. While we exercise the utmost diligence to have all of our varieties true to name, and hold ourselves in readiness on proper proof to replace all stock that proves untrue to name, we do not give any warranty, expressed or implied, and in case of any error on our part, it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not at any time be held responsible for an amount greater than was originally paid for said stock.

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